

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 387.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships. noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
'S Gravenhage	1000	C. J. N. Blok	Sydney	14 April
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Kate	1200	T. Grieves	Sydney	30 May
Hanover	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	5 May
Marchioness of Londonderry	1200	T. Williams	Do. & Sydney	25 April
Statesman	1200	J. B. Godfrey	Port Phillip	21 May
Factory	450	T. Janzen	Do. & Melbourne	23 April
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For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

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FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES of LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Neucenes, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is of unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 2½ to 3 dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a pamphlet on Texas will be sent free.

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"I have met with every kindness since my arrival here, and I have made a selection of a lovely spot; all is now settled, the land is beautiful, indeed, the pasturage is excellent, I could now cut 3 tons an acre off it, it is a perfect park, not a scrub or a bit of land out of 125 acres that is bad, lovely rounds of trees here and there, with 35 acres of wood for useful purposes. The first time I went upon my land I saw a herd of, at least, 150 deer, and there are turkeys, geese, and game of all descriptions for the shooting.

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THE BALLOT SOCIETY solicit communications addressed to the Secretary from friends in all parts of the kingdom.

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SECRETARY.—JOHN JENKINS.

BANKERS.—PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co.

Ballot Offices, 140, Strand, London, April 7th, 1853.

SURREY MISSION SOCIETY.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, Lambeth, on TUESDAY, April 19th, 1853.

The Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington, will preach in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock.

The PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock.

JOSHUA FIELD, Esq., in the Chair.
Dinner and Tea will be provided in the Vestry.

J. M. SOULE, } Secretaries.
R. ASHTON, }

WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING will be held at ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, Long Acre, on TUESDAY, April 19th, 1853, at Seven o'clock, P.M., precisely.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., in the Chair.

*. The Diagrams published during the past year will be exhibited on the walls of the Hall.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. NISBET'S, Berner's-street; Messrs. SEELEY'S, Fleet-street; and at the Offices of the Union, 43, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Hon. Sec.

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	Subscribers.	Non-Subscribers.
The Mechanical Powers, 3 Diagrams, the set	4s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
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All former publications still on Sale.

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Offices and Depot, 43, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION of the BAPTIST UNION will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, Moorgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, April 23, 1853. The Chair to be taken at Ten o'clock.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14th, 1853, in the SUSSEX HALL, FREEMASON'S TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

JOHN CHEETHAM, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair at half-past Six o'clock.

Rev. Henry Batchelor; Rev. J. Branch; Rev. J. Fitt; Rev. Jesse Hobson; Rev. T. G. Horton; Rev. W. Roberts, B.A.; Rev. C. A. M. Shepherd; and Joseph Payne, Esq., are expected to address the Meeting.

W. H. ELLIOTT, Sec.

Office and Depot, 62, Paternoster-row.

CHRISTIAN DISCOURSES on the SIGNS of the TIMES will be delivered at the LECTURE ROOM, LONDON-LANE, HACKNEY, on LORD'S-DAY EVENINGS, commencing at half-past Six o'clock.

APRIL 17th, 1853.—Dr. M'GOUBERY.—Subject:—THE KINGDOM.

APRIL 24th, 1853.—Mr. JOHN HAMILTON.—Subject:—THE PRIESTHOOD.

MAY 1st, 1853.—Mr. THOMAS DICK.—Subject:—CHRISTIANITY.

The attendance of all Classes is most respectfully invited, as the object of the promoters is the spread of Apostolical Christianity.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH. Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A., Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life. The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

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THE COMMITTEE are OPEN to receive Applications from YOUNG MEN desirous of becoming TEACHERS. There are also a FEW VACANCIES for YOUNG WOMEN in the FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, occasioned by the late increased demand for Schoolmistresses.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, who is now willing to treat for the SUPPLY of EFFICIENT TEACHERS to Schools requiring them.

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For Terms and further information, apply to the Rev. T. B. BARKER, 21, Crescent, Jewin-street, between the hours of Ten and Eleven; or, by letter, to Stonebridge House, Haggerston. P.S.—Two or Three Pupils as Boarders can be accommodated. Terms, Forty Guineas per annum.

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TEA.—The most EXTRAORDINARY GREEN TEA ever imported into England is now on show at our Warehouses, No. 8, King William-street, City. It is in appearance most curious, in quality most excellent, in flavour delicious, is warranted perfectly free from any colouring matter whatever, and is indeed the perfection of Green Tea. Price 5s. 8d. and 6s. per pound.

PHILLIPS and Co., Tea Importers,

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The BEST IMPERIAL SOUCHONG TEA is now only 4s. per lb.; the BEST PLANTATION COFFEE, 1s. per lb.; the BEST MOCHA COFFEE, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Tea or Coffee, to the value of 40s., sent carriage free to any part of England.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE; one who has served a part of his apprenticeship would be treated with. Apply to JOHN YOXALL, Draper, Nantwich.

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A very favourable opportunity now offers to any Person who is looking out for an opening in the above line. Further information may be obtained by applying immediately to J. NEWLAND, Watch and Clockmaker, &c., Alton, Hants.

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IN Sums of from £50 to £5,000, ready to be ADVANCED upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property, the Loan repayable by instalments. Apply to Mr. TRESIDDER, at Messrs. Watson and Son's, Solicitors 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

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A SURGEON in extensive Practice in a large Manufacturing Town, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who will have ample opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, and whose studies will also be daily superintended. Premium very moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mr. BOWMER, Surgeon, 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, who has had a good practice in Kitchen and Flower Gardening, and in the Propagation and Management of Stove, Greenhouse, and Ornamental Plants, wishes to engage himself in some God-fearing family. Satisfactory Testimonials as to character and ability can be given. Address, C. BROWN, Hanover-gardens, Kew, Surrey.

TO BAPTIST MINISTERS.

A BAPTIST CHURCH, in the centre of one of the largest commercial and manufacturing cities in the kingdom, is at present in want of a PASTOR, and to a Minister possessing the necessary qualifications for a sphere of usefulness, than which there is probably not one of greater importance in the country, suitable provision will be made. Those qualifications are essentially requisite which will enable him to take a position alongside the talented, well-educated, zealous, and pious Ministers of other denominations in the city. Communications addressed, A. B. C., Scotland, Nonconformist Newspaper Office, London, will receive immediate attention, and will be treated strictly private, if desired.

A LADY in the Country will be shortly requiring a HOUSEKEEPER to assist her in the Domestic Management of her Family. She must be well acquainted with all that belongs to household work, also Cooking, the making Pastry, Sweets, Preserves, and Cakes. The care and repair of the Family and House-linen, and the Weekly Accounts, will devolve upon her.

It is requested that none will apply who have not filled a similar situation, and who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character. A Dissenter preferred. Apply, by letter (paid) to A. B., Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size.....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a communication from a highly-esteemed and much-valued friend in the above Colony earnestly entreating assistance from England on behalf of an effort now being made for the Education of the Natives without Government aid, he begs to lay the case before the readers of the *Nonconformist*, and cordially to recommend it to their attention.

The following is extracted from the *Natal Witness* (Dec. 10):—

"**DAY-SCHOOL FOR COLOURED CHILDREN IN PIETERMARITZBURG.**

"It will be remembered that a few weeks since a movement commenced for establishing a school in this town for coloured children, and that a public meeting was held, at which a provisional committee was appointed to raise subscriptions, &c.

"This committee having ascertained the possibility of commencing the school on a small scale, convened a second public meeting for Friday evening last, at the Government School-room, and notices were sent to the various places of public worship on the Sabbath previous.

"At this public meeting, Mr. Russom took the chair, and the following Report was read, and resolutions passed:—

"**Report of the Provisional Committee appointed at a Public Meeting held in the Congregational Chapel, Pietermaritzburg, on the 14th September, 1853, for establishing a Day School for Coloured Children.**

"Your committee have felt themselves compelled again to appeal to the public, in consequence of a resolution passed at the time of their appointment, to the effect that as soon as voluntary annual subscriptions, amounting to not less than £100, be obtained, the committee make the necessary arrangements for opening the school.

"We felt, therefore, that as the annual subscriptions already obtained do not amount to one-half that sum, we would not be warranted in commencing the school, without again bringing the subject before you.

"Before recommending any particular course to be adopted, we have to report that, should it be found impossible to pay for the rent of a school-room at present, the use of the Congregational chapel is offered, for a limited time, on condition that it be properly cleaned, and separate furniture be provided for the use of the school.

"The principal item of expense attending the school will necessarily be the salary of a competent teacher; and, in making inquiries as to this point, we have ascertained that a teacher may be procured, who is competent to instruct the children, and will accept, for the present, at least, the very small stipend of £50 per annum. This inadequate remuneration could only be recommended in the hope, that the useful character of the school, when established, will induce those who value education to increase their efforts towards the support of this undertaking.

"We would recommend that the school be opened on the second Monday in January, as we can guarantee a sufficient amount of quarterly subscriptions and donations to clear the first quarter; and we believe that the school, when established, will command the support of the public, and that after that period little difficulty will be felt in obtaining sufficient funds to carry it on. We think that no time should be lost in commencing so important an undertaking, upon the success or failure of which so much of the future peace and happiness of this community depends. Little argument need be used to show the importance of commencing education at the earliest possible period in the life of a child; and, with this in view, we recommend, that from the age of two years and upwards all children should be admitted to the school.

"In recommending a teacher, we consider that the chief requisites in any person who fills such an office, are experience, and a love for the occupation—and we suggest that Mr. E. London, who has for some time conducted a native school in this country, and with marked success, should be appointed. From intercourse with him we are confident that the work is one in which he takes an interest, and if properly supported, good may be expected to result from this engagement.

"Appealing, therefore, to those who have been brought up under the influence of the pure and holy gospel, to have pity upon their fellow-subjects who are suffering for lack of knowledge; and, also, to regard the future welfare of their own children, who will be influenced for good or evil by the condition in which the natives around them remain; we commend the school to your hearty support."

The letter accompanying the paper from which the above is extracted states that "so many have left, and are still leaving the colony for the gold diggings in Australia, that money is becoming scarce, and we shall not be able to carry out our object without assistance from England." Subscriptions and Donations of any amount may therefore be forwarded to the undersigned, by whom they will be thankfully acknowledged, and transmitted to the Committee.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

12, Cloak-lane, London, April 12th.

SPRAGUE'S EIGHT GUINEA HARMONIUM.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, SOLE MANU.

FACTURER of the Improved ORGAN HARMONIUM, in Deal Case, with 24 Octaves of German Pedals, made expressly for Places of Worship, possessing extraordinary power and richness of tone, and well calculated to supersede the Organ, at the very low price of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS each, to which W. S. solicits the inspection of Organists and others. A large Assortment of Harmoniums of every description, from EIGHT GUINEAS; cheaper than any other house in London.

SPRAGUE'S UNIQUE FOLDING SERAPHINE, from SIX GUINEAS.

"Mr. SPRAGUE, of the Pavement, Finsbury, London, makes Harmoniums in plain deal cases very cheap, and none the worse for the deal cases. We have pleasure in naming thus any man who cheapens music and musical instruments for the people."—See Cassell's "Popular Educator," Oct., 1852.

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CONCERTINA, with the newest improvements, and of very superior tone, for SIX GUINEAS, French polished box included. Others at Two Guineas, Two and a-Half Guineas, Three Guineas, and upwards.

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The Policies of this Company being INDISPUTABLE, (in terms of the Deed of Constitution duly registered,) are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES—and used as FAMILY PROVISIONS they relieve the Assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future—their validity not being dependent, as in the case of ordinary Policies, upon the import of passed and perhaps forgotten circumstances, and Office documents.

Agents have been appointed in most of the towns in England and Scotland, from whom or the Manager, all information, forms of proposal, &c., may be obtained.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES against RAILWAY ACCI-

DENTS can now be effected with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, not only for single and double journeys and by the year, at the principal Railway Stations, but also for terms of years and for life, as follows:—

To insure £1,000 for a Term of Five Years, Premium £3 10s.

To insure £1,000 for the Whole of Life, by annual Premiums, on the following decreasing scale:—

	£	s.
For the first Five Years, annual Premium	1	0
" next Five "	0	15
" next Five "	0	10
" remainder of life "	0	5

To insure any sum not exceeding £1,000 for the whole term of life, by single payment according to age, at the following rate per cent.:—

Age	Rate
Above 20. Under 25.	s. d. 21 0
Above 25. Under 30.	s. d. 20 6
Above 30. Under 35.	s. d. 20 0
Above 35. Under 40.	s. d. 19 0
Above 40. Under 45.	s. d. 18 0
Above 45. Under 50.	s. d. 16 6
Above 50. Under 55.	s. d. 15 0
Above 55. Under 60.	s. d. 13 6
Above 60.	s. d. 12 0

The above Premiums include the stamp duty, which is payable to Government by the Company.

The total amount insured by any of the above modes will be paid in case of death by railway accident while travelling in any class carriage on any railway in the kingdom; and proportionate compensation in the event of personal injury.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

3, Old Broad-street, London, March, 1853.

TO GROCERS.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT LUMP SUGAR

CHOPPER.—This valuable invention cuts 150 lbs. of Sugar in one hour easily and without waste, and will be found to be a great saving to the Trade. Size—32 inches by 18, price 70s.

W. S. also would call the attention of Grocers to his NEW PATENT FRUIT DRESSER. This machine will dress 4 cwt. of Currants and Raisins per hour without waste. Size—20 inches square. Price, for dressing Currants, 50s., with extra cylinder for Raisins, 65s.

From the merits of these machines, and the low price at which they are offered, the Patentee feels confident of their success.

Order of W. SMITH, Royal Iron Works, Kettering, Northamptonshire, of whom description and testimonials may be had.

BEST COALS, 26s., NEWCASTLE, 25s.

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E. and W. S. respectfully inform their friends and the Public that their present PRICES of COALS are as above, and that the strictest attention is given to all orders.

WELCH COALS for STEAM PURPOSES (strongly recommended) at a reduced price.

BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

THE CHOICEST WINES AT IMPORT PRICE.
FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 36s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 48s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. SOLE CONSIGNEE of the PUREST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, April 9, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£424,024 14 10	£4,808 12 4	£428,833 7 2
Shares issued.	50,597	519	51,116

SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

Monday.—30,642, 12,399, 12,400, 41,777, 9,092, 34,819, 44,380, 22,071, 22,670, 14,002, 34,066.
Tuesday.—50,598, 48,503, 33,286, 35,470, 11,681, 14,200, 14,202, 14,303, 14,204, 14,205, 14,675.
Wednesday.—37,749, 48,117, 24,121, 6,833, 21,631, 43,037, 46,489, 47,888, 35,522, 36,010, 36,011, 36,012.
Thursday.—27,031, 29,016, 50,107, 28,292, 27, 42,925, 13,819, 34,361.
Friday.—23,658, 43,897, 32,383, 36,691, 45,380, 41,231, 26,873, 33,342, 26,083, 32,751.
Saturday.—24,372, 49,553, 45,556, 28,778.

The shares numbered 40,024, 5,566, 19,734, 30,432, 37,657, 3,384, 28,238, 30,645, 40,591, 20,880, 44,501, 46,373, and 23,173, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

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Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s. .. 23s. .. 36s.	
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 387.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOW TO PREACH GLAD TIDINGS TO INDIA.

It happens, by what order of means we will not now inquire, that the peace and happiness of about one hundred and fifty millions of fellow-men, so far as they can be affected by civil Government, have been brought into direct dependence upon the will of Great Britain. It happens that an opportunity has come for reviewing our relations to that large portion of the human family, for ascertaining the manner in which we have discharged our trust, for repairing what is dilapidated in our system of administration, redressing what is obviously wrong, confirming and developing what experience may have proved to be right. It happens that this opportunity occurs at a moment when evidence the most abundant and the most melancholy is within reach, of past errors, mismanagement, neglect, and even criminality, so gross, so pernicious, so incredible, as may well make us tremble at the near approach of some great providential retribution—and it also happens that this opportunity, fraught with the welfare of so many myriads, is rapidly passing unheeded over the heads of not a few earnest, pious, and self-sacrificing men, whose thoughts and efforts are daily absorbed by the question how India may be best brought under the benign and elevating influences of Christianity. Such, perhaps, is the most astounding anomaly which this age, fruitful in anomalies, presents to the contemplation of reflective minds.

We know not any instance in which the divorce of religion from politics is productive of such glaring absurdities as this. On the one hand, we have missions for the evangelization of India, presided over by religious men, sustained at no little cost, and carried out with heroic zeal, but with a result comparatively trifling, and notoriously inadequate—on the other hand, we have 150 millions of people, mostly heathen, whose worldly position has been rendered most miserable by our misrule. Does it not seem natural, does it not occur as inevitable, that the Christian benevolence which has originated, and which yearly maintains, a costly apparatus of means for blessing India with the gospel, should be deeply interested in all that might conduce to its successful promulgation? What so formidable an obstacle to the spread of divine truth preached by British missionaries, as social oppression, desolation, ruin, ruthlessly effected by British rulers? What so difficult as to awaken belief in spiritual glad tidings among a people who trace to our recklessness, rapacity, and in-

justice, most of that temporal gloom which overshadows them? And who would have anticipated that the godly men who are most intent upon the one, should abandon themselves to total indifference and inaction, in reference to the other?

The hour is approaching when what is popularly called the East India Company's Charter will have run out its term. Under the present system of double government, irresponsible despotism, screened from public observation, has been doing, during the last twenty years, its terrible work. Would any one learn what that is? We will not ask them to dig knowledge out of Parliamentary blue-books, although even they might yield information enough to compensate for the labour of acquiring it. We will not even produce a list of readable volumes, although several might be named of which the interest equals the instruction. We will merely refer to a tract just issued—the first of a series of "India Reform Tracts"—on "The Government of India since 1834," comprising only 27 pages.* There, arranged under ten heads, our readers may obtain a rough but masterly sketch of what we are responsible for, in our management, or rather mismanagement, of that magnificent territory. It is a frightful indictment, at which conscience should make us tremble. The picture of misery it presents is, we believe, undercoloured rather than otherwise—but, such as it is, it suggests the inquiry, How can we hope to Christianize India whilst ruin like this is perpetrated in our name, and with our tacit connivance and sanction?

Now it is pretty certain that her Majesty's Ministers contemplate a prolongation of this system of cruel misgovernment, very slightly modified, for a considerable term of years. They are under no stress of necessity to do this—many of their political opponents deprecate the attempt—several of their supporters protest against it—a committee of inquiry is engaged in collecting materials for future judgment on the question—petitions from native Indians praying to be allowed to give evidence have been sent over—there is no danger in a temporary delay—there is much in precipitancy. Rumour says that in the Cabinet itself there is a strong minority against deciding so vast and momentous a question in such hot haste. Every legitimate influence, therefore, which can be brought to bear upon the British Government with a view to secure for its 150 millions of Indian subjects a more promising future, may now be wielded with great effect. A little generous activity at the present moment may save that vast population from the gripe of a system which inflicts upon them war, famine, pestilence, and death, to an awful extent—and which, in doing so, excites, of course, a bitter hatred of British rule, quite incompatible with any confiding reception of religious truth from British hands. Surely, therefore, it may be expected of the friends, the supporters, and the directors especially, of Christian Missions to India, of whatever denomination, that they will raise their voices against a too precipitate decision—and that they will back the prayers of the natives of India to be heard in this matter, before conclusions are arrived at which concern so intimately and so vitally their future well being. Several considerations might lead us to anticipate this service at their hands.

1. We assume that the effective promulgation of the gospel in India is an object the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. We think we may take it for granted, at least with

the class to whom we specially address these observations, that the highest purpose visible in the providential arrangement by which we hold that vast and populous continent under our sway, is one relating to the spiritual elevation of its inhabitants. Nothing which could legitimately conduce to this end, therefore, can be fairly accounted foreign to the sympathies, or beyond the responsibilities, of men who have embarked upon the heroic enterprise of evangelizing the heathen world. Here is their largest, their most accessible, and their most promising field of operations—and here, accordingly, every available influence should be made use of with vigilance and vigour.

2. A resolution to improve the present opportunity for securing good government to India need take religious men into none of the dirty bye-ways of party politics—requires from them the performance of no duty which they are not perfectly competent to perform. They are not asked to pronounce judgment on any specific plan—to give their suffrage in favour of this in comparison with that. They need only demand that a question involving such vast and momentous interests be not disposed of without sufficient inquiry and deliberation—and, above all, without a hearing and due consideration of the evidence on this subject, tendered by the natives themselves. This demand may be based upon the broadest reasons of common sense and justice—and might be enforced by the evangelic maxim, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

3. It seems peculiarly appropriate, that men specially interested in the spiritual welfare of India, should smooth the way for their own success, by manifesting a lively concern in all that relates to the present welfare of its millions of inhabitants. One of the most striking and powerful arguments in favour of Christianity which it is in their power to address to the native mind, is that which shall exhibit Christianity actively employed in rescuing those natives from earthly misery, and in turning, as far as possible, an unrighteous conquest into an incalculable blessing. Depend upon it, that this is a kind of display which the most degraded heathen will be able to appreciate—and the inference deducible from it is one which their moral instincts will readily seize.

4. It is quite certain that spiritual truth is placed at eminent disadvantage when it has to contend with an overwhelming amount of physical destitution and misery. Myriads, ground down to the dust by extortion, constitute very unpromising materials for a spiritual regeneration. There is a point of depression below which religious influences cannot be expected to operate on any large scale—and beneath this point the great majority of the inhabitants of India have already sunk, chiefly, too, in consequence of gross governmental delinquencies. We must raise the people to a somewhat higher position, before we can address them on spiritual matters with hope of effect. We must deliver them from British rapacity, before we can seasonably invite them to fellowship in British faith and worship. The hand of the tyrant must be withdrawn, before the voice of the teacher will be heard with docility and candour.

On these grounds, and such as these, we cannot but think that religious men should bestir themselves in this matter, and at this crisis. Every missionary society would do well to call upon its friends and supporters for some expression of opinion in the direction we have already pointed out. Her Majesty's Ministers, and both

* India Reform Tracts. No. 1. The Government of India since 1834. London: Saunders and Stanford, 6, Charing Cross. Manchester: Simms and Dinham. Price Threepence.

Houses of Parliament, should be made to feel, by dint of deputations, memorials, and petitions, that a precipitate and uninquiring determination of this question, will meet with the stern disapproval of all the friends of missions in this country. No great and mighty interest requires to be overturned. No lengthened struggle need be anticipated. Let but the religious world speak, as it can speak, on behalf of justice to the natives of India, and we have good reasons for believing that they will not speak in vain. An easy duty is before them—a result of immeasurable magnitude—let them not tamely surrender the latter by shirking the former. And what they do, let them do quickly.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

HAVING given in full, in another part of our paper, the clauses of the "Bill for the Promotion of Education in Cities and Boroughs in England," we proceed to a few illustrative remarks upon the bearing of its provisions.

The Bill contains thirty-three clauses. By the first clause two-thirds of the members at any meeting of a town council summoned especially for the consideration of the matter, are empowered to adopt the provisions of the Act, and in the event of such adoption (clause 2), the town clerk is to send notice thereof to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education. A school committee is forthwith to be appointed by the council, such committee to consist, "according to the discretion of the council," of any number not less than nine, nor more than twenty-five, either wholly or in part members of the council, provided that those not members be resident in the borough, and that they do not exceed one-half of the whole number of the committee. The committee is to be appointed annually, on the 10th of November, or within fourteen days thereafter, all vacancies being filled by the council. The powers of a school committee itself are not very great. By the sixth clause of the Bill they are allowed to make bye-laws and regulations for the government of their proceedings, and the execution of the Act, "so far as the same shall be under their control," provided that such bye-laws shall not be operative or valid until they have been submitted to and approved by the Committee of the Privy Council. Their duties are greater than their privileges. They are to give the benefit of the Act, on application, to any school coming under the provisions of any one of the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council; and every such school shall be admissible to such benefit, provided that no regard is to be had to any Minute of Council which shall not have been presented to Parliament before the last grant voted by the Commons. Excepting in the case of schools for children under six years of age, the application for admission is to be accompanied with a copy of a certificate that the general instruction of the children includes reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and history, and the elements of geography; and, in the case of girls' schools, plain needlework. The clause relating to the religious instruction to be given in the schools we copy in full:—

"X. The parents, guardians, or other persons maintaining any child received into any school admitted to the benefit of this Act may, by giving notice to the master, cause such child to be withdrawn from any matter of instruction to which such person as aforesaid shall on religious grounds object, and shall be at liberty during the period of such withdrawal to provide for the instruction elsewhere than in school; and no child attending any such school shall be required to attend or abstain from attending any particular Sunday-school or place of religious worship, contrary to the wishes of such parents, guardians, or other persons, to be declared in some such writing as aforesaid."

Every quarter-day the managers of the school are to make out a list of the scholars attending, mentioning the number of weeks of attendance, distinguishing those scholars for whose education not less than threepence per week shall have been received, stating how much shall have been received in each case, and also distinguishing the scholars from whom more than sixpence per week shall have been paid. Upon the receipt of this list, and after ascertaining its correctness, the committee are to pay to the managers of the school after the rate of twopence per week for every male and three halfpence for every female child for whom not less than twopence and twopence-halfpenny respectively shall have been

received either from (voluntary) subscriptions, collections, endowments, or payments, by the parents, &c., of the scholar, or the guardians of the poor, provided that the payment by the parents, &c., is not less than a penny, and by the guardians not less than twopence per week. By clause 18, seven-tenths of this money received from scholars is to be applied towards the payment of the salaries of the teacher and assistants, while, to increase the salary of the teachers, the amount paid to them out of the rates is to be reckoned (clause 20) in lieu of an equal amount raised by voluntary subscriptions, the additional allowance from the Privy Council being always proportionate to such amount. There is to be one certified teacher to every eighty scholars.

In order to extend the benefits of this Act to the poor it is provided that the clerks to every Board of Guardians, within any borough, shall, at stated times, report to the school committee the names and places of abode of children between the ages of four and twelve, who themselves or whose parents are in receipt of out-door relief, and the guardians may forthwith require such children to attend at school, paying twopence per week for their education. Finally, the whole of the money required in carrying out the provisions of this Act is to be chargeable upon, and paid out of, the borough fund, the Council levying the necessary sum (not being more than sixpence in the pound) either with the borough rate, or by a separate and special rate. Appeals from parties aggrieved to be laid before the Borough or County Quarter Sessions.

On perusing the Bill, the first thing that will strike those of our readers who have paid much attention to the educational controversies of the last six years is, the remarkable likeness it bears to the obnoxious measure introduced into the House in an early period of the last session of Parliament, by the promoters of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill. That Bill, as our readers are aware, was referred to a Select Committee of the House on the general state of Education in Manchester—who reported its proceedings, and obtained leave during the present session to continue its labours. Of the committee last year, Lord John Russell was a member. If the noble lord was an unusually taciturn attendant at its sittings, he appears, nevertheless, to have imbibed much of the spirit of some of its witnesses, and to have learnt by rote the most characteristic portions of the Bill then under examination. The appointment of school committees in the third clause of the present measure is derived from this Bill, and stamps its character. It is unquestionable that if any town council can be prevailed upon, by clerical or other pressure from without, to adopt the provisions of the Act, it will, in the majority of instances, appoint its committee partly from among rate-payers not members of the council. Now although town councils may be sufficiently liberal or indifferent not to look primarily after the interests of a dominant sect or Church Establishment—and composed, as such bodies usually are, of the tradesmen of a borough, we believe their feelings would not be strongly enlisted in behalf of sectarian education—their committee, it is more than probable, would be selected from that very class from which a dominant sect always receives its greatest support. The "clergymen and gentry," as provincial circulars run, would be the first nominated, and in their hands would be the practical conduct and management of the schools. As members of the school committee, they would examine the testimonials and certificates of the teachers; and their office it would be to appoint the teachers themselves and fix their salaries, as well as to appoint their assistants. Suppose such a committee, of such a character, found—would they be likely to nominate a Congregationalist, Baptist, or Unitarian, to this office? Is it probable that they would prefer any Dissenter to any Churchman? In nine cases out of ten, it would be found that a Dissenter would not care to present himself before such a committee, feeling pretty certain that he would have not much better prospect of success than an argument against a foregone conclusion.

If, however, the exercise of their power by this committee were exclusive and sectarian, we should contend against the limitation of their proper rights and liberties by the sixth clause of the Bill. If in them is to be vested the appointment of the most important offices, we see no

reason why arbitrary limitations should be thrown around them by a Committee of Council who can know nothing of the local and other circumstances which regulate the bye-laws of a provincial committee. It is an assumption of power as unconstitutional as it is arbitrary. If local rates pay for education, local management should be free and uncontrolled. It is quite possible that such management may be subject to abuses;—it is more than possible that a centralized power will itself abuse its authority.

The most conspicuous feature of the Bill, however, and that in which it most closely resembles Mr. Richson's scheme, is that embodied in the tenth clause. We have already commented upon the principle laid down in this section. It is the principle to which the whole system of State religious endowments is tending—a principle that utterly confounds right and wrong; levels every distinction between truth and error; violates every conscience; and sweeps away every landmark of faith and religion. If it were founded upon respect for religion or religious truth, we could in some measure honour it, but it practically declares that one religion is as good as another, and that it does not matter which is taught or believed. Its foundation is not charity, but indifferentism. "Everybody's religion is to be inculcated at everybody's expense," while with regard to those who object to any such instruction at all by the State we have the old argument:—

"The way to treat
Heretical stomachs that thus dissent,
Is to burden those that won't eat meat
With a costly meat establishment."

The object of this clause is to secure a religious education to children at the same time that it professes to respect the conscientious scruples of objectors. On the character of the so-called "religious" instruction afforded in Government schools we will not now remark; but it is important to inquire whether, after all, this clause affords any security against the proselytizing influence and practice of sectarian teachers. This subject was brought before the Manchester and Salford Educational Committee, and the following was the evidence given by Mr. Entwisle in regard to it:—

"Question by Mr. Fox.—Might not the very same creed be inculcated upon a child whose parents had protested against it, provided it were intermixed with other instruction?"

"Answer.—That is a necessary consequence of a child attending a school where religious doctrines are held and taught to which he does not conform."

The security is merely nominal; and if it were real, we should object on a still broader ground—that education without religion is an education to which we could not consent.

The Bill, after all, fails of the main purpose of its projectors. The poorest classes of the population, excepting paupers themselves, are totally unprovided for by it. To help those who need no help, is all that it does or pretends to do. Those who can pay are to be paid for, those who can't are to be left alone. That it will have the effect of increasing school attendance is, therefore, extremely improbable;—for this, at any time, much more is necessary than the mere funds and machinery of instruction. The poor themselves have to be brought to a proper appreciation of education. "Without some such stimulus," remarks one of the Government inspectors of schools, "I almost fear that no measures, not even a rate, providing good instruction for all, will have due effect. For even when we have got good school-rooms, and good teachers, and plenty of them, how are we to get the scholars?" But whatever may be the fate of the Bill in Parliament, or the results in any instance of its adoption, it is matter for some congratulation that the first clause is likely to render the whole practically inoperative in many of the largest towns and cities of the kingdom. Simple majorities might easily enough be procured, perhaps, even in favour of an educational system such as the present; but past experience has proved the difficulty of obtaining such an approval as is required by this Bill in matters of far less weight, and provocative of much less party spirit. In how many towns has the Public Libraries Act been carried out? How many vestries have adopted the Small Tenements Rating Act? Nearly three years have elapsed since these Acts were passed by Parliament; but not six towns or vestries in the kingdom have yet set to them the seal of their approbation. That such a fate

may follow the passing of this Bill, should it become law, is our devout and earnest hope. Whichever way it may be looked at, it is a blunder. Whether it is as honest an one as it is stupid, we know not. Perhaps it is both, for honest and stupid mistakes are always the most mischievous.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

THE BILL.

The following are, *in extenso*, the provisions of Lord John Russell's measure, entitled, "A Bill for the promotion of Education in Cities and Boroughs in England:"—

[Note.—The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in Committee.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that:—

I. It shall be lawful for the council of any borough within the provisions of the Act passed in the sixth year of King William the Fourth, "to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales," or of any borough in England to which a charter of incorporation has been granted since the passing of the said Act or shall be hereafter granted, by a resolution agreed to by not less than *two-thirds* of such of the members as shall be present at a meeting of such council, to adopt the provisions of this Act in such borough, and thereupon the provisions hereinafter contained shall come into operation in such borough accordingly; provided always, that before any meeting at which any such resolution shall be agreed to notice of the time and place of such intended meeting, and a summons to every member of the said council to attend the said meeting, such notice and summons respectively specifying the intention to propose such resolution, shall be given, in manner provided by the said Act concerning the like notice and summons, *fourteen* clear days at least before such meeting.

II. The town clerk of every borough in which a resolution to adopt the provisions of this Act is agreed to as aforesaid shall, forthwith after such resolution has been agreed to, send notice thereof in writing under his hand to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

III. The council of every borough in which this Act shall be adopted shall, either at the meeting at which it shall be resolved to adopt the provisions of this Act, or at some subsequent meeting, appoint a school committee for such borough; and on the *tenth day of November* in every year, or within *fourteen* days thereafter, the council of such borough shall, at a meeting of such council, appoint a new school committee; every such school committee as aforesaid to consist, according to the discretion of the council appointing the same, of any number (not less than *nine* nor more than *twenty-five*), and either wholly of members of such council, or in part of members of such council and in part of other persons resident in the borough, such other persons, if any, not to exceed *one-half* of the whole number of such committee; and every such school committee appointed as aforesaid shall continue to act until a new committee is appointed in its place; and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a member of any new committee by reason of having been a member of the outgoing committee.

IV. All acts authorized to be done by any school committee may be done by the major part of such members of the committee as may be present at any meeting of such committee, the whole number present not being less than *one-fourth*.

V. If any member of any school committee die, resign, or become incapable to act, the council shall, as soon as conveniently may be, appoint in his place some other person eligible to be appointed a member of such committee, but the remaining members may continue to act notwithstanding any such vacancy.

VI. The school committee may from time to time make bye-laws and regulations for the government of their proceedings, and for the due execution of the different provisions of this Act, so far as the same shall be under the control or management of such committee; provided, that no such bye-law or regulation shall be valid and operative until the same shall have been submitted to the Committee of Council on Education, and shall have been approved by such last-mentioned committee, such approval to be certified under the hand of the Secretary; and any such bye-law or regulation may be from time to time repealed or altered by such school committee, with such approval as aforesaid.

VII. The schools hereinafter mentioned within any borough in which this Act shall be in operation shall, subject to the conditions and qualifications hereinafter contained, be admissible to the benefit of this Act, (that is to say,) every school within such borough which, in pursuance of some one or more of the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education according to which schools have been or can be admitted to partake in the benefits arising from the annual grants made by Parliament for the promotion of education, shall have been admitted or be admissible to partake in any of such benefits, and wherein any teacher shall be employed who shall have obtained a certificate of merit from the said Committee of Council on Education, provided that such admission or admissibility have, within *one month* next before the making of such application as hereinafter mentioned, been certified in writing under the hand of the secretary of such committee: provided always, that in determining whether any school should or should not be certified to be so admitted or admissible as aforesaid, no regard shall be had to any minute of the said Committee of Council which shall not have been presented to both Houses of Parliament before the last grant for the time being for public education in Great Britain was voted by the House of Commons, or to the admission or exclusion of any school to or from any of the benefits of the said grants in pursuance thereof.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the managers, trustees, or proprietors of any such school as aforesaid to make application in writing to the school committee for the borough in which such school is situate to be admitted to the benefit of this Act; and every such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the teacher's certificate of merit; and such school committee shall forthwith upon receipt of such application accompanied with such certificate, and any other certificate which may be required by this Act, admit such school to the benefit of this Act, and

shall cause an entry of such admission to be made in the minutes of their proceedings; and a notification of such admission shall be transmitted to the managers, trustees, or proprietors of the school, and such admission shall take effect as from the time of such application.

IX. Save where the school to which the said application shall relate is a school for children under the age of six years, such application shall be accompanied by a certificate in writing signed by the teacher, or, if there be more than one, by the principal teacher of the said school, certifying that the general instruction of the children thereat includes reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, English history, and the elements of geography, and in the case of a girls' school plain needlework; and a like certificate shall once every year, at such time as may be appointed by the school committee, be sent to such committee by the trustees, managers, or proprietors of such school, or by such teacher under their direction.

X. The parents, guardians, or other persons maintaining any child received into any school admitted to the benefit of this Act may, by giving notice to the master, cause such child to be withdrawn from any matter of instruction to which such person as aforesaid shall on religious grounds object, and shall be at liberty during the period of such withdrawal to provide for the instruction of such child elsewhere than in the school; and no child attending any such school shall be required to attend or abstain from attending any particular Sunday-school or place of religious worship, contrary to the wishes of such parents, guardians, or other persons, to be declared in some such writing as aforesaid.

XI. When any school shall be admitted to the benefit of this Act, a register (in a form to be approved by the said Committee of Council on Education), showing the attendance or absence of each scholar, shall be kept by the managers, trustees, or proprietors of the said school, or by the teacher thereof; and a copy of such register shall be sent to the school committee at such period as such committee shall from time to time appoint; and any member of such committee, or persons appointed by them for that purpose, shall be admitted into such school at all reasonable times, to ascertain the correctness of the said register.

XII. The school committee shall cause every school admitted to the benefits of this Act to be inspected, once at least in every year, by some inspector duly authorized by order of her Majesty in Council or minutes or regulations of the said Committee of Council on Education, to examine the class of schools to which such school belongs.

XIII. At the end of every quarter of a year ending on the twenty-fifth day of March, the twenty-fourth day of June, the twenty-ninth day of September, and the twenty-fifth day of December, the managers, trustees, or proprietors, as the case may be, of every school admitted to the benefit of this Act, shall make out a list of the scholars entered in the register kept in their school, and set out the number of weeks during such quarter in which each such scholar shall have attended the said school, distinguishing each such scholar for whose education not less than *threepence* per week shall have been received, by means of subscriptions, collections, endowments, and payments by the parents or guardians of such scholar, or other persons maintaining such scholar, or by the guardians or overseers of the poor, and distinguishing how much shall have been received for each such scholar from such payments as last aforesaid, and also distinguishing such scholar for whose education more than *sixpence* per week shall have been paid by his or her parents or guardians, or other persons maintaining such scholar, and send such list to the school committee, accompanied by a certificate of the due observance of the conditions upon which such school shall have been so admitted.

XIV. The school committee, upon receipt of such list, accompanied by such certificate as last aforesaid, shall cause the same to be accurately investigated, and forthwith, if the same be found correct, or if incorrect then after the error shall have been corrected, shall cause payment to be made to the managers, trustees, or proprietors of the said school, as the case may be, after the rate of *twopence* per week for every male, and *three halfpence* per week for every female, child attending such school for whose education not less than *threepence* and *twopence halfpenny* respectively per week shall have been received by means of subscriptions, collections, endowments, and payments by the parents or guardians of such scholar, or the persons maintaining such scholar, or from the guardians or overseers of the poor, and of which sum not less than *one penny* shall have been received from such parents, guardians, or other persons (provided such last-mentioned payments do not exceed *sixpence* per week), or not less than *twopence* shall have been received from the guardians or overseers of the poor; but no payment after the rate aforesaid shall be made in respect of any one child for more than *forty-eight* weeks in any year.

XV. The attendance of a child at the school for *three days and a half* day in the daytime during the school hours between Sunday and the following Sunday, but exclusive of both those days, shall be counted as an attendance for a week in such school; provided that in case a child be unable to attend in any one week *three days and a half* day, but shall attend for a greater period during any succeeding week, such additional attendance shall be calculated so as to entitle the managers, trustees, or proprietors of the school to payment after the rate aforesaid in respect of every week in some day of which there shall have been an attendance, provided the attendance during the *four* consecutive weeks computed together shall be equal to *fourteen* days.

XVI. Provided always, that such attendance at the school in any week of any child employed in a factory within the meaning of the acts relating to labour in factories as is required under such acts shall be counted an attendance at such school for the week.

XVII. The school committee of any borough may from time to time, in accordance with regulations to be duly made by them, and approved of by the Committee of Council, grant such sums as such school committee shall deem requisite towards the opening, and, for such period as they shall determine, towards the support of an evening school to be conducted in any school in such borough admitted to the benefit of this Act.

XVIII. The managers, trustees, or proprietors of any school to whom any money shall be paid by virtue of this Act shall apply *seven-tenths* at the least of such money, and also of the money required as a condition of and under this Act to be

raised from subscriptions, collections, endowments, and payments by parents, guardians, or others on behalf of the scholars in the payment of the stipend of the teacher and his or her assistants.

XIX. Where the average number of children attending in any school admitted to the benefits of this Act shall be reported by the inspector thereof for the time being as amounting to one hundred and sixty or upwards, there shall, for every entire number of *eighty* scholars, be employed in such school, independently of any apprenticed pupil-teacher or stipendiary monitor, one teacher at least who shall have obtained a Government certificate of merit, or who shall have attained the rank of assistant or candidate teacher under the minutes for the time being of the said Committee of Council on Education.

XX. The managers, trustees, or proprietors shall keep accurate accounts of the receipt and expenditure of all monies so paid to them as aforesaid, and shall, in the month of February in each year, forward an abstract of such accounts to the school committee.

XXI. For the purpose of enabling the teachers in any school admitted to the benefits of this Act to receive an augmentation of salary under the existing minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, the amount paid to any teacher of a school out of the rates to be raised under this Act shall be deemed and taken to be in lieu of an equal amount raised by voluntary contributions for or towards the salary of the teacher or teachers of such school.

XXII. Any school admitted to the benefit of this Act shall be and continue entitled to the benefit thereof so long only as the managers, trustees, or proprietors of such school shall continue to observe the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in force, and applicable to such school at the time of its admission to the benefit of this Act, and such other conditions as may be provided by law.

XXIII. If at any time after any school has been admitted to the benefit of this Act it appears to the school committee that such school has ceased to be entitled thereto, the school committee shall make an entry on their minutes that the school is no longer entitled to the benefit of this Act, and shall forthwith cause a notification thereof in writing to be transmitted to the managers, trustees, or proprietors of the school, as the case may be, and such school shall thereupon cease to enjoy the benefits of this Act.

XXIV. The managers, trustees, or proprietors, as the case may be, of any school which, upon application to any school committee, shall not be admitted by such committee to the benefits of this Act, may appeal in writing to the Committee of Council on Education against the decision of such school committee; and the managers, trustees, or proprietors, as the case may be, of any school which shall be deprived by any school committee of the benefits of this Act, may, within *three* months after receiving such notice of having been so deprived, appeal in writing to the said Committee of Council against the decision or act of such school committee; and the said Committee of Council may, if they so think proper, receive any such appeal, and investigate the same, and confirm or reverse the decision or act of the school committee, according as the merits of the case may require; and if the said Committee of Council on Education determine that the said school against the admission whereof to the benefits of this Act the appeal is brought should have been admitted, such school shall be forthwith admitted to the benefits of this Act, and shall be entitled to all the advantages to which it would have been entitled if admitted by the school committee on the said application; and if the said Committee of Council determine that the school ought not, under the provisions of this Act, to have been deprived of the benefits of this Act, such school shall be and be deemed to have continued entitled to the benefits of this Act, notwithstanding any act of the school committee.

XXV. The expenditure to be incurred under this Act in any borough shall be chargeable upon and paid out of the borough fund, and for that purpose the Council may levy with and as part of the borough rate, or by a separate rate, to be assessed, levied, paid, and recovered in like manner, and with the like powers and remedies in all respects, as the borough rate, such sums of money as shall be from time to time necessary for defraying such expenditure, and shall apply the same accordingly, as if such expenditure were an expense necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act of the sixth year of King William the Fourth: Provided always, that no greater amount shall be expended by virtue of this Act in any borough than after the rate of *sixpence* in the pound of the annual value of the property rateable or which might be rateable to a borough rate in such borough.

XXVI. The school committee shall certify the expenditure which they shall from time to time have incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, to the Council, for payment, and the said Council shall charge the same to the school account, and make orders upon the treasurer of the borough for the payment of the same to the said school committee, who shall deliver such orders to the persons to whom the payments shall be due; and the said committee shall keep accurate accounts in proper ledgers of the sums of money from time to time so paid, and of all their pecuniary transactions, under proper heads.

XXVII. Every such ledger shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Council, or any person appointed by the Council, at any reasonable time in the day, except when the school committee shall be sitting, and to any ratepayer of the borough between the hours of *ten* in the forenoon and *two* o'clock in the afternoon; and every person assessed to any rate made for such borough shall have the like authority to inspect the same, and demand or take copies thereof, as any person assessed to the poor rate now by law possesses in respect of such rate.

XXVIII. For the purpose of extending the benefits of Education among the poor, the clerks to every Board of Guardians of any parish or union wholly or in part within any borough in which this Act shall be in operation, shall, at the end of each quarter of a year, or oftener if required by the school committee, report in writing to the school committee of such borough the names and places of abode of such poor children between the ages of *four* and *twelve* years resident within the borough as are not attending any school, and who themselves, or whose parents or guardians, are in the receipt of out-door relief; and the guardians of such parish or union may require such child to attend some school in such borough, subject to such rules and regulations as

the Poor Law Board shall issue in the matter, and during such attendance shall pay on his or her behalf at the rate of *isopence* per week for his or her education to the managers, trustees, or proprietors of such school.

XXIX. Where any person shall be aggrieved in respect of any matter herein contained, for which no remedy is otherwise provided by this Act, such person may appeal to the Quarter Sessions of the borough, or where the borough has not a separate Court of Quarter Sessions to the Quarter Sessions of the county, wherein the matter of such grievance shall arise; and such appeal shall be therein heard and determined by the said Court, with the like incidents and consequences, and the like liability of the respective parties to such appeal to the payment of costs, as in the case of appeals against poor-rates; provided that the appellant shall give to the respondent notice in writing of the matter complained of such time before the hearing of the appeal as is required by the practice of the sessions in respect of notice of trial, before the hearing of appeals thereat.

XXX. No application by any managers or trustees of any school to be admitted to the benefit of this Act, and no act of any trustees or managers in relation to or consequent upon such admission, done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be a breach of trust, or require the sanction or authority of the Court of Chancery, or any other sanction or authority whatsoever, but the provisions of this Act shall be a sufficient sanction and authority to such trustees or managers.

XXXI. The Committee of Council on Education may prescribe forms of application for admission to the benefit of this Act, and of registers and lists to be kept and made under this Act, and any other forms which such Committee may think fit to prescribe for the due execution of the provisions of this Act.

XXXII. Where in this Act "managers, trustees, or proprietors," are mentioned or referred to, the managers, where there are any such, the trustees, where there are no managers, and the proprietors, where there are no managers or trustees, shall be taken to be intended for the purposes of this Act; and the acts herein authorized to be done by the managers, trustees, or proprietors of any school may be done by a sole manager, trustee, or proprietor, where there is but one, and where there are more, by the major part of such managers, trustees, or proprietors, or any less number, who under the provisions relating to the management, trust, or property, would be authorized to act in the ordinary business thereof.

XXXIII. The word "Borough" shall include, city, town, or port:

The word "Managers" shall signify the persons who have actually the management of any school, whether duly appointed to such management or not, and though the legal estate of the school may be in some other person or persons:

The word "Trustees" shall signify the persons in whom the legal estate of the school is vested upon any trust:

The word "Proprietors" shall signify the persons, not being trustees, entitled in possession to the site and buildings of the school:

The words "Committee of Council on Education" shall mean the Lords of the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, or other persons or minister for the time being appointed to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

The second reading of the bill is fixed for Friday, April 22.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The metropolitan newspapers (for the most part favourable to State education) accept Lord John Russell's bill as an instalment of what is due to the people, rather than as a perfect measure. The *Daily News* notices an important omission from the bill. One of the noble lord's strongest arguments was founded on the state of the criminal class. He urged, that the same principle which led the State to provide moral and religious instruction for the juvenile prisoner, should induce it to give that elementary training which would prevent him from breaking the law.

For such we have neither school-rooms, nor funds, nor—as far as the State is concerned—the least thought or care; and it is truly astonishing that Lord J. Russell could cite such a case, amidst the cheers of the House, and in the very act of proposing an educational extension, without the remotest hint about including within his scheme the class most helpless in itself, and most imperatively needing instant rescue. Amidst his long array of figures—his very interesting account of the numbers of teachers and of pupils—of the amounts of money paid for schooling by parents, friends and neighbours, and the State, he made no mention of the orphaned, or worse than orphaned, the friendless and the outcasts, to whom, on every consideration whatever, the first cares of the State are due.

Our contemporary contends that this omission must be supplied. Cause must be shown, immediately and perseveringly, why the measure should be extended in committee, so as to include a provision for the education of the very large class that does not know what to desire and demand for itself.

The *Examiner*, without being satisfied with the measure, thinks that it is, perhaps, "as much as a practical Government, with other business on hand necessary to be done, and with Liberal views, could venture to put forward with any present expectation of success." He rejoices that "nothing is to be done that will set on foot another catechism controversy. But the principle (a most important one) of a rate for education is judiciously presented for trial in the Government scheme, in a shape that can excite no terror, no pretence for outcry or agitation." The *Spectator* notices that "it is at once threatened that towns like Manchester will never comply with an essential condition—the agreement of two-thirds of the Town Council." The *Economist* supports the measure on the following dangerous grounds:—

In the cities, therefore, an educational rate, the logical sequence of a poor-rate and a gaol-rate, may, with the greatest propriety, be first sanctioned as a means of proceeding to a general rate for education, under whatever control—whether clerical or secular—that may be placed. The measure introduced on Monday seems to us to mark an epoch in the history of State education in England—

the beginning of compulsory rates to provide schools as well as gaols, churches, and men-of-war.

"Publicola," who, we believe, expresses the opinions of the leading Parliamentary representative of secular education, in the *Weekly Dispatch*, thus speaks of the measure:—"It is easy to see where all this will end. The optional rate will be nobody's option. Schools will die of their 'great doctrines.' Something will be picked up, and pocketed here and there by the Church: in all else people will be as they were before the production of this abortion." Nevertheless, he thinks that "in the midst of feebleness, short-coming, and compromise, there is really the prospect of intellectual benefit for the nation;" and advocates the "wisdom to push on where we can, to seize all the advantages within our grasp, and thus, by turning the enemy's flank, to ensure his eventual rout." The *Patriot*, at great length and prominence, opposes the bill on grounds similar to the *Leeds Mercury*.

Generally speaking, the opinions of our Liberal provincial contemporaries are in favour of the measure, though doubt is expressed by some as to the efficacy of the provision for a rate by a majority of two-thirds in Town Councils. We have not space to quote their views at any length, and must, therefore, satisfy ourselves with one or two extracts, indicating the unfavourable tendency of the bill.

The *Leeds Mercury*, after dealing at great length with the statistics of the question, with a view to show that the existing provision for education disposes of the claim to further State interference, concludes, for the present, with the following just and pithy objections:—

In our judgment, it is a dangerous, a degrading, and a foolish thing for any nation to commit the education of its youth to the care of its Government; and it seems to us, that the facts adduced prove it to be perfectly unnecessary. It would have been so, even if the country had not witnessed so great a revival of its prosperity, a diminution of pauperism, and a degree of comfort to the working classes unknown to any former day; but, with all these circumstances, it is additionally and emphatically needless. We do not say, that the new plan proposes to make education as governmental as the systems of France and Germany. But it is another and a large step, taken by men whose thirst for interference seems to be insatiable; and it is one of those steps which necessitate still further steps. The measure sets at naught the principles both of the Voluntaries and the Seculars. It will make the attempt to sustain the day-schools of Dissenters increasingly difficult. It contains all the objectionable principles of the Minutes in Council. It brings home to every corporation in the land the distinct payment of every form of religious education, from the school of the Roman Catholic to the school of the Unitarian. It will introduce agitation and strife into municipal elections and the proceedings of Town Councils, which may continue for years, and even indefinitely. We look upon the measure as needless, unjust, and mischievous; and we hope it will meet with the opposition and rejection it deserves.

In the opinion of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, the speech of Lord John Russell justifies both the Voluntaries and the consistent advocates of Secular instruction, in pronouncing it a complete failure, so far as the solution of the religious difficulties that surround the question are concerned:—

Even in Manchester, where an undoubted majority of the rate-payers are favourable to the principle of a local rate for educational purposes, it will be utterly impossible, we believe, now, or at any future time, to obtain a direct vote of two-thirds of the members of the Town Council in support of such a scheme as that embodied in the Government bill. For the bill not only insists that religion shall be taught in all the schools supported out of the rate, but carefully excludes both the rate-payers and their representatives in the council from the exercise of any directing or controlling power over the schools, or the way in which the rate may be most effectually appropriated in each locality to meet the educational wants of the population. The Town Council is to be a mere instrument in the hands of the Committee of Privy Council; it is to levy and collect the rate, but the Central Board in London is to determine everything connected with its actual distribution.

Even in Manchester, it would be quite impossible to prevent a serious and lamentable conflict, in the event of any actual attempt to enforce the exclusive predominance of either of the plans that are now before the public. The plan proposed by the Government, as well as the Manchester and Salford Scheme, on which it is based, is a plan for teaching all religions. They equally authorize and justify the inculcation of what is held to be truth or falsehood as religion; they require the Legislature to affirm, and society to sanction the doctrine, that the State may enforce the teaching of various creeds at the public expense, without any infringement of civil rights or religious freedom. Lord John Russell's bill will prove totally impotent to settle the question, or do anything but complicate it in Manchester. We may argue and agitate till doomsday, but no educational rate will ever be levied in Manchester to put in force the provisions of this Government measure.

The *Sheffield Independent* rebukes the rashness of Lord John Russell in not waiting for the result of the Committee on Education now sitting; and finds in his lordship's speech such proofs of the vigour, activity, rapid growth, and improvement of education, as make the necessity for legislative interference very questionable. Our contemporary deems the scheme impracticable, assigning the following among other reasons:—

He (Lord John) is as ready to pay for the teaching of what he deems religious error as of religious truth, both to adults and to children. He thinks the consciences of the people should adjust themselves to the expediency of the statesman, and that they should be quite as ready to contribute to the teaching of Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, of Protestantism and of Romanism, of anything that anybody pleases to call religion, as to what they believe to be the truth. He utterly ignores the conscientious belief of multitudes of the people who maintain, as a first principle, that the State goes beyond its province when it interferes with religion at all,—that

it is guilty of gross presumption, when it ventures to decide on questions of religious truth,—that it is not less guilty, when it ventures to endow equally truth and error,—and that it equally outrages principle and truth, when it provides religious schools for the young, as when it provides State-paid churches for the old. With the same coolness with which Lord John Russell avowed his resolution to provide religious training for the young, he avowed, that he would be no party to the giving of instruction that was not religious. He is hostile alike to the Voluntary principle and to that of Secular instruction. He insists upon the taxing of all people for the teaching of all religions. But his mode of carrying out this scheme will prove utterly impotent. A Secular school can have no aid, but Seculars are to be taxed for the support of all religions. A Congregationalist can have no aid, because he repudiates State pay in aid of religious teaching; but he must pay for carrying on all the forms of religious teaching he disapproves. While those various religionists, who have no objection to take from the tax-payers all they can get, may scramble together for the possession of the public purse. There can be no doubt that, if this scheme should be carried, our municipal elections would become lively enough. We believe, that the carrying of this measure is quite impossible, and that the working of it, if carried, is equally impossible.

The *Hants Independent* admits, that the noble Lord has taken a step in advance, but deems his proposals by no means calculated to meet the national requirements. But a new principle is introduced, of immense importance, as laying the foundation of a better system;—an educational rate is for the first time recognised.

We highly approve of this principle; but, in order to carry it out with justice and impartiality, it ought to be general, and the rate should be assessed by the rate-payers themselves, rather than by their representatives. Nothing could be more detrimental to the working of a good system of education, than to have it mixed up with political contentions; and we fear that such must inevitably be the case, if the rate is to be levied by the Town Council instead of the parish vestry. We would also have the rate compulsory, and not permissive—the amount to be determined by the necessities of the particular locality. Besides, if corporate towns are to tax themselves for the support of schools, while in other places they are to be supported from the Parliamentary grant, it is clear, that one portion of the community would be taxed twice for the same object, for which another portion would only be taxed once. This is the injustice that certain landowners would, if they had the power, perpetrate, by removing their local rates to the Consolidated Fund. Lord John says, there is no existing machinery in small places for levying an educational rate; but surely, such machinery might be easily created. There are, for instance, the parish vestries and the boards of guardians, either of which might be available for the purpose.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

From a circular addressed to the members of the Council we learn, that the Third Triennial Conference of this Association will not take place until about Sept. next. The Executive Committee refer to the fact, that the controversy between the advocates of voluntary and compulsory modes of supporting religion is now placed in a position of advantage for the former, such as it has never before occupied in this country. A fair Parliamentary footing has been secured to the cause of free Christianity, and the sentiments to which utterance is now given in the House of Commons, and the encouraging number of votes recorded in favour of views greatly in advance of those which, until lately, have been treated as unassailable, prove that the question has passed into another phase, and suggest the inquiry, whether it may not be advisable to adapt the society's future course to the more promising circumstances in which it is now placed. The Committee state, that they have been compelled to forego many passing opportunities of dealing with the evil of the State-church system in its more practical forms; and though they believe that the wisdom of their decision has been justified by the results which have flowed from it, they are now impressed with the conviction, that if, without abandoning efforts to create a sound public opinion, by means of the platform or the press, they could bring to bear upon passing ecclesiastical questions a more direct and concentrated influence, the cause in which they are engaged would assume an aspect of immediate importance, and be more rapidly advanced. Such an extension of the operations of the Association would, however, require that its members should be more numerous—more ample funds and more complete organization—and the Committee have, accordingly, considered whether some slight modifications of its present machinery and modes of action might not be devised, which, without restricting the catholic basis on which the Association rests, or putting in abeyance the ultimate object at which it aims, would obviate the objections entertained by important sections of society, who are already one with them in principle, and whose co-operation would greatly increase the Committee's power of active influence. They are now engaged in ascertaining the views of such parties, and express their satisfaction at their prospects of success in this direction. Under these circumstances, they are anxious to make more complete preparations for the next Triennial Conference, and more fully to realize their plans, than would be possible if the Conference

were to meet in May. They have, therefore, resolved upon the postponement already mentioned, the interval being employed in perfecting those arrangements which, they have reason to believe, will open up to the Association a new era of prosperity. The Annual Public meeting is, however, to be held at the usual place and time, viz., at Finsbury Chapel, on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th of May.

THE SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, at a recent meeting, adopted a petition against University Tests and all declarations having for their object the advantage of any one sect of religionists; also one to the House of Lords in favour of the Clergy Reserves Bill, and praying for the resuscitation of the third clause. A resolution was also come to regarding the desirability of getting a similar petition forwarded, if possible, by every branch of the Association.

NEW CHURCHES.—From the thirty-second annual report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches, just printed, it appears that since the last report twenty-two churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been completed, in which accommodation has been provided for 13,658 persons, including 9,347 free seats for the use of the poor, so far as the same can be at this time exactly ascertained. It appears that, in the whole, 519 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 532,637 persons, including 314,979 free seats for the use of the poor. There are twenty-eight new churches in the course of erection, to which the Commissioners have made conditional grants of money, including one in Oakley-square, St. Pancras, in which accommodation is to be afforded for 1,240 persons—690 in pews and in 550 free seats. The estimated expenses of the church are £8,000.

CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Friday last a meeting was held at Birmingham, to which the Protestant Alliances of the following towns had been invited to send delegates:—London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, St. Helen's, Kent, Plymouth, Newcastle, Stroud, Sheffield, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Leeds, Nottingham, York, Cheltenham, South Shields, Norwich, Ryde, Stoke-upon-Trent, East London, Clerkenwell, Torquay, Leamington, Hull, Leicester, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Derby, Islington, Devonport, Bath, Newbury, Stonehouse, Tonbridge Wells, Gravesend, Durham, Peterborough, Stamford, Hereford, Blackheath, Weymouth and Bradford, Norwood, Carlisle, Preston, Dorset, and Weston-super-Mare. The business of the conference was commenced by a preliminary meeting for arrangement, held at twelve o'clock, and from that hour until half-past five, the delegates were engaged in discussion of the various operations connected with the Alliance. The meeting was not one of public demonstration, but solely for private deliberation. Among the subjects which occupied the attention of the delegates were—the modes of enlightening the public with respect to Popery, and Protestant truths, by meetings, lectures, sermons, the press, publications, colporteurs, missionaries, schools, controversial discussions, &c. &c. From about twenty of the more important alliances accounts were furnished of the success attending their efforts, and the energy with which the work was carried on in Scotland was regarded as highly encouraging. It was intimated, also, that the Protestant Alliance, with the sixty-two kindred associations connected with it, was increasing in efficiency every day. Attention was directed to the present condition of Popery at home, in regard to which an inquiry into the teaching and effects of Maynooth was expected to be instituted by the House of Lords, and a bill was to be introduced into the House of Commons for the inspection and control of nunneries, while the persecuting cruelty of Popery abroad had been signally exposed and defeated by the exertions called forth, at the instance of the Protestant Alliance, on behalf of the released prisoners, the Madiai.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE.—The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in France is thus composed in the eighty sees which form the circumscription of it:—15 archbishops, 65 bishops, 175 vicars-general, 661 canons, 3,388 curés, 29,537 *desservans* of succursals, 6 chaplains for the three cemeteries of Paris, and 7,190 vicars in the small communes. The *personnel* of the Protestant worship are 756 in number, 507 of whom are for the Reformed Church, and 249 for the Lutheran worship. In the Jewish church there are 53 rabbis, and 61 officiating ministers. The church in Algeria is not included in this account.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION AND THE M.P. FOR TAVISTOCK.—A correspondent writes thus to us from Tavistock:—"So far from the people of Tavistock approving of and supporting Mr. Phillimore's motion for the amendment of the laws relating to church-rates, a petition to the House of Commons is in active circulation for signatures against it, and in favour of Sir William Clay's motion for their total extinction. Indeed, Mr. Phillimore is not recognised, except by a small minority of the constituency of Tavistock, as the representative of the opinions and feelings either of the electors or non-electors. Out of 494 votes given at the last election, Mr. Phillimore obtained but 104. He, therefore, occupies his seat in Parliament, not by the will or wishes of the people, but solely by the decision of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to try the petition presented by him against Mr. Carter's qualification. Mr. Phillimore will in the course of a very few days be presented with a requisition, signed by a majority of the electors, calling upon him, under these circumstances, to resign his seat."

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—At the monthly committee meeting of this society, held at No. 7, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 5th April, 1853, it was unanimously resolved:—

That the best thanks of the committee be presented to the representatives for this town, Thomas Emerson Headlam and John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett, Esqrs., and to the other 108 honourable members who voted in the House of Commons on the 18th ult., in favour of retaining the third clause of the Clergy Reserves Canada Bill—the measure as a whole, in connexion with the intentions of the Colonial Legislature, possessing the germ of complete religious liberty.

JAMES PRINGLE, Chairman.
JAMES POTTS, Secretary.

THE ROMISH PRIESTHOOD IN IRELAND.—Proposals to endow or pension the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland are now proceeding from a different quarter and urged by different motives from those we have been accustomed to. The exodus, we are told, will starve out the priests, unless British liberality hasten to the rescue. . . . According to the *Dublin Evening Post*, "very few Catholic clergymen have left for America or Australia." Strange though the circumstance be, it seems not the less a fact. Speaking of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, the *Post* says:—

There is another country, which need not be named, that imperatively demands the interposition of the State with regard to its Catholic clergy. In that country (Ireland), these were hitherto maintained by the Voluntary contributions of their flocks; but these are departing from the shepherds with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of the human race. The priests, except in the cities and great towns, are left without any income whatever; and if Government do not speedily step forward to their rescue from utter destitution, we see no other end to it but that they will perforce be compelled to join in the exodus.

This is a dreadful alternative with which we are menaced—that, unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall quickly subsidize the priests, they will positively leave us. . . . We would take the liberty to whisper a few words in the ear of these same "young and healthy" ecclesiastics, and it is to be off as fast as may be. John Bull has too many taxes to repeal to have much spare cash on hand for a long time to come—and, if he had the cash, he fancies he can lay it out to far better purpose than in pensioning men who are too proud to work and too lazy to emigrate.—*Scottish Press*.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE IN THE NORTHERN CAPITAL.—The Town Council of Edinburgh have presented the freedom of the city to the Earl of Carlisle, "in testimony of their regard for him as an enlightened statesman, their admiration of his active and generous philanthropy, and their gratitude for his services in promoting the social and intellectual elevation of the people." Lord Carlisle acknowledged the compliment in a speech in praise of the ancient capital of the Scottish monarchy. He subsequently addressed a meeting on behalf of the Ragged Schools; at which Lord Panmure presided.

CLOSING OF METROPOLITAN GRAVEYARDS.—Notices have been received by the authorities of the various parishes from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the effect that, on and after the 5th of May ensuing, the undermentioned places of interment will be closed:—St. Margaret's, Lothbur; St. Christopher le Stocks; St. Bartholomew, 'Change; St. Edmund the King with St. Nicholas Acons; All-hallows the Great; All-hallows the Less; St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Mary Magdalen; and St. Mary, Haggerstone, in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.—The coroner's inquest has been held, and was not ended till Thursday. At one of the preceding sittings Mr. Dickenson, the Government Inspector, severely censured the laxity with which the work had been carried on in the Arley mine—officers and men alike set the rules at defiance; the universal smoking of tobacco was highly dangerous, as it was calculated to set fire to any fire-damp which existed. Mr. Darlington left the mine very much in Jones's hands; and yet that man was restricted from acting in certain cases unless he first applied to Mr. Darlington, who at the time might be at Liverpool attending a meeting of the Directors. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:—

We find the death of Edward Marsden and fifty-six others, whose bodies we have viewed, was caused by an explosion of fire-damp which occurred on the 23rd of March last, in the Arley Pit, situate in Ince, belonging to the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company; and that the explosion occurred from gas which accumulated in No. 6 (Griffith's) and other drifts on the south side of No. 2, north jigger. There is no direct evidence to show how such gas ignited, or the accumulation took place; but the jury are of opinion that it arose from the door on the south side of No. 2 north jigger being improperly left open for a longer or shorter period. The jury cannot separate without strongly expressing their opinion that the rules for the regulation of the said colliery are very imperfectly carried into execution.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.—A passenger-train on the South Devon Railway has had a narrow escape at Dawlish. There had been some landslips, and men were at work on the line; temporary rails were laid down, which had to be removed when a train approached. The man appointed to remove them neglected his duty, and a train was forced from the line, and darted towards the sea-wall; the driver had turned off the steam, and the engine ran into some rubbish, and thus barely escaped dashing into the sea with the carriages attached. The man who neglected his duty has been fined by the magistrates.

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.—In June, 1852, 67,601 persons were employed on the 7,075 miles of railway opened in the United Kingdom; the stations were 2,253. At the same period the number of persons employed on railways not opened was 35,935.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

ARGYLE CHAPEL, BATH.—The circumstances connected with this place of worship have acquired an unusual notoriety—having been a prominent subject of newspaper comments and advice for the past fortnight. The whole proceedings connected with the appointment of a new pastor in place of Mr. Jay have been laid before the public, down to the details of private meetings and consultations. Driven to publicity by the free comments of one of our contemporaries, the Rev. W. H. Dyer, who was chosen by the majority to succeed Mr. Jay, gives a long statement on the subject in vindication of the part he has taken. Having inserted one, and that a brief version of the affair, we now give Mr. Dyer's statement of the events that preceded his acceptance of the pastorate:—

In the month of August last, I supplied the pulpit three Sundays. The issue of that was, an invitation from the church, in the beginning of January, to supply one or two months on probation. I went for six weeks. Before my visit had half expired, some few persons commenced getting up a memorial to prevent an invitation to me. Committees and sub-committees were formed, and a canvass commenced. The memorial was carried from house to house by a "brother minister," not unknown in Staffordshire; who, having made my acquaintance in August, was the first to send me a note congratulating me on my appointment as the probable successor of Mr. Jay, and assuring me of his prayers that I might come among them in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel, and be made instrumental in winning many souls to Christ (appending, however, an offer to supply my vacant pulpit, which was not accepted). It was stated, that Mr. Jay approved of the memorial, wished it signed, and would break his heart if it were not; whereas, Mr. Jay told me himself, not seven days ago, that he never read it, never heard it read, never approved of it, but condemned it. By way of inducing persons to sign it, it was said, also, that I was a violent Radical; that I had been settled at several places and stayed nowhere; that I had broken the peace of churches, and was little better than a Socinian. Of course, this would tell; 120 persons signed; 99 were members, and it is known that 12 of these were so infirm that they could not attend worship. Is this, sir, honourable treatment? . . . The church meeting took place. Mr. Jay, influenced by the opposition thus got up, attended; and, though neither he nor the members of his household had heard me, delivered the address which has appeared in your columns. As was to be expected, the effect was great; many were induced to vote contrary to their intentions, and many to remain neutral. Afterwards, a meeting of between five and six persons was held, to consider whether or not they should urge me to accept the invitation. They unanimously agreed to do so; and, in about two days, a requisition to this effect was signed by 514, giving residences and occupations, of whom 183 were communicants, and the rest, with the exception of eighty-eight, "attendants," pew-renters. Taking these and other things into account, it was clear that the bare figures were worth next to nothing.

He proceeds to say, that every one who knew the place was aware that a secession was inevitable:—

It is a common remark in the place, that if an archangel were to come from heaven they would not be united. It is a fact, that 120 ministers have supplied; and, though not on probation, yet the people have listened to them as those who were looking out for a minister. One of the two classes consists of persons at the head of whom is, I understand, a most respectable and pious man, who is firmly of opinion, that the young ministers generally are Socinians, or very near it, and that Mr. Binney is at the head of them. The other class consists generally of the younger and more vigorous people. Had I declined the invitation, a secession would have taken place on the other side; and it would have taken place now.

Mr. Dyer relates how he went up to London and attended a meeting of ministerial brethren, consisting of Drs. Henderson, Campbell, Tidman, and the Revs. Thomas James, Spencer Edwards, J. M. Charlton, and B. H. Cooper.

After statements on both sides, and lengthened deliberation, in my absence, they resolved, with one exception (Dr. Tidman) to advise me to go to Bath, and preach for a few weeks or months, as I might think best. "Still," as one of the number states, "we were of opinion that Mr. Dyer should accept the invitation." I have had the opinions of other brethren, and their views have all been in favour of accepting, and accepting at once, with the exception of the Rev. J. A. James, who at first advised me to decline; but, when he knew more of the case (not from my lips) said, "I will not advise either way."

Mr. Dyer did not think a preliminary visit advisable. Mr. James, of Birmingham, advised him, and those who desired his settlement at Bath, to retire from Argyle Chapel out of regard to Mr. Jay's wishes. To this proposition he thus responds:—

Now, Sir, it is a great work to erect a suitable new chapel, and to build up a new interest, in a place like Bath, where there is neither the wealth nor the energy of Manchester, and where custom and prescription are unusually potent. I know, also, that, in leaving the old place, I should leave hundreds behind who would work cordially with me there. Nevertheless, I stated what I here repeat,—I am quite prepared to sacrifice all the advantages of the old place, and to encounter all the difficulties of a new one, if £2,000 can be at once subscribed, and if 500 persons will declare they are willing to retire with me. However much I may regret the feelings that have been excited, I do not, and cannot, regret the prospect of another Congregational church in Bath. A compact city, with between sixty and seventy thousand people, ought to have more than one. As the minister of Argyle Chapel, I shall not, in the smallest measure, deplore 100, or even 200, persons leaving to set up a new place. My chief fear will, I confess, be for them, lest they should not have vigour and perseverance enough to succeed.

NEW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE IN THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—On Thursday afternoon the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by a large body of the clergy from all parts of his diocese, laid the chief corner stone of

a new Theological College at Cuddesden, within eight miles of the city of Oxford, and in close proximity to the episcopal seat.

THE REV. EDWIN BOWDEN, late of Wadebridge, Cornwall, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent Chapel, Oak-hill, near Bath, and commenced his labours on the 27th of March.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. D. M. EVANS.—On Tuesday last, at a tea meeting of the members of the Baptist church and congregation, Grosvenor-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, a Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society was formed for the purpose of obtaining contributions on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society, Baptist Irish Society, Continental Society, and the Baptist County Home Mission. An address was afterwards read, and was presented, along with a purse containing £35 (subsequently increased to £40), to the minister, as a token of Christian esteem and affection. The address was suitably responded to by Mr. Evans, and speeches delivered by the Revs. W. Dunkley, of Salford, and Chenery, of York-street.

WESTHOUGHTON.—On Wednesday, March 30th, a new Independent Chapel was opened for public worship, when the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Hulley in the evening. On the following Sabbath, the services were continued, when the Rev. J. C. M'Michael, of Farnworth, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan afternoon and evening. The Rev. Messrs. Carnson, Roaf, Hampson, and A. Stroyan, took part in the devotional exercises. The chapel is a neat structure, built in the Gothic style, and does great credit to the architect and builder; its cost is £1,310. The amount collected at the opening was £81 8s. 4d.

THE LANCASHIRE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The services connected with the annual meeting of the Lancashire Congregational Union have been held (says the *Manchester Examiner* of Saturday) during the week. On Wednesday evening, an introductory sermon was preached in the Cavendish-street chapel, by the Rev. J. E. Millson, of Southport. On Thursday forenoon about 180 ministerial and lay representatives of the various churches in the union assembled in Grosvenor-street chapel, Piccadilly, and continued their sitting during the day for the transaction of business. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the same chapel. The Rev. Dr. Raffles presided; and the Rev. Richard Fletcher, honorary secretary, read a lengthened report. From this document it appeared that, although there was a small decline in some of the stations, there was a more than counterbalancing increase in others, with a gradual improvement in the finances. Since the union was established (50 years ago), the population of Lancashire had increased threefold; but the places of worship in connexion with the union had increased five-fold. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:—

That this meeting considers the spiritual wants of the vast and growing population of this country so great and urgent, that it deems exertions upon a larger scale, in the number of agents for preaching the gospel, and in the erection of larger and better places of worship, required, in order to meet the exigencies of the case; and earnestly hopes that the congregations of this county will resolutely exert themselves in this important department of Christian liberality.

THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., has accepted a cordial invitation from the church at St. Thomas's-square chapel, Hackney, lately under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Burder, and will enter upon his engagement on the 17th inst.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The following is the examination report made at the Homerton Training Institution:—

I attended the examination of the Homerton Training Institution last week, and have much pleasure in stating to the committee, that it was to me very satisfactory, affording proof of much diligence and progress.

The ready and correct replies given to a variety of questions, showed that much information had been communicated; that interest had been excited in the subjects of study; that effort had been assisted; that the work had been done intelligently and pleasantly; and that so a good preparation was being made for future advancement and usefulness, when those who are now receiving instruction will become the instructors of others.

J. H. GODWIN.

Carlton-hill, March 28, 1853.

I had the pleasure yesterday of taking part in the examination of the students at the Homerton Training College.

The "Euclid" (Books I. and II.) was done exceedingly well, and the answers to the Algebra were, in general, quite satisfactory. A class of female pupils was examined somewhat minutely on the principles and practice of arithmetic, vulgar fractions, and showed themselves very well acquainted with the subject. I was also much pleased with the singing of some chants, and some anthems of a rather more difficult character.

W. B. TODHUNTER, M.A.

Cheshunt, Herts, March 23, 1853.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—We have received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Steane to the following effect:—"As many ministers of the Baptist denomination read your journal, I shall esteem it a favour if you will allow me, through its medium, to correct an error which may otherwise occasion inconvenience. In the *Baptist Magazine* for this month, I am announced to preside and deliver the introductory discourse at the approaching annual meeting of the Baptist Union, on the 22nd inst. I wish to inform my brethren that this is a mistake, committed, I have no doubt, unintentionally, by the excellent editor."

THE REV. J. HAMILTON DAVIES, B.A., late of Sherborne, has been unanimously invited to be the minister of the Congregational church, Holly Walk, Leamington, and is expected to commence his duties there in the course of the present month.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—For some

time past the Wesleyan Society, in the village of Mytholmroyd, near Todmorden, has been in a painfully agitated state, in consequence of some alterations having been made in conducting public worship, without the concurrence of the leaders' meeting. After the complaining parties had in vain tried to obtain redress, and having no wish to engage in a fruitless agitation, they resolved to unite with the Wesleyan Methodist Association, where their right, as a Christian church, to manage their own affairs in relation to public worship, church discipline and government, without any Conferential or central control whatever, would be guaranteed, and where their former privileges of a legalized existence and regular ministry would be secured. Proposals of union having been made and ratified on behalf of the seceders, five influential class leaders, and sixty members, were received into religious fellowship with the Association. On Good Friday, the first public fraternal gathering of this newly organized church was held in the Old Fellows Hall, when about 180 friends partook of tea, after which a public meeting was held: the Rev. Charles Edwards, the Association minister, residing at Cross Lanes, presided. The chairman delivered a lengthened address, tracing the history of Methodism, and explaining the frequent and disastrous agitations which have troubled and rent the body. Other ministers and gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a project for building a new chapel was favourably received. On the same day, the Sunday-school children were treated with coffee and buns. The societies in connexion with the Association in the Todmorden circuit are making considerable progress. At the last circuit quarterly meeting, there were 800 church members. At Cornholme a chapel is to be built, which will cost £1,000.—*From a Correspondent.*

OPENING OF WESTBOURNE-GROVE CHAPEL.—The new Baptist chapel in Westbourne-grove, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The building is in the early English style, and of Kentish rag-stone, with Bath-stone dressings. The entire length is 95 feet by 52 feet wide. The basement floor is occupied with school-rooms 70 feet long by 46 feet wide, with infant and senior class-rooms, providing altogether accommodation for nearly 1,000 children. The pews on the floor-seat 600 persons, and 200 more are provided for in the one gallery at present erected; side galleries, when required, will secure about 400 additional sittings. There are two or three entirely new features in this building. A raised platform for the baptistery between the two vestries, with a groined ceiling above. The aisles are constructed of large slate slabs, with ornamental gratings on either side for ventilation. The chandeliers are entirely of glass, and made by Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham, after the model of their celebrated Crystal Fountain in the Great Exhibition. The chapel windows have all of them stained-glass borders, and three at the pulpit-end of the building are modestly painted in arabesque designs. The architect is Mr. C. G. Searle, 29, Poultry. The devotional services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, sen., of Cheltenham, and the Rev. W. B. Bowes, of Blandford-street, and the sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, in his usual earnest and affectionate style. In the evening, an equally large company listened to a discourse from the Rev. John Stoughton. Between these services, an entertainment was provided in the school-rooms, at which 300 visitors sat down, the chair being subsequently occupied by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. The cash account was read by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, jun., minister of the new chapel; from which we gather, that the entire cost amounted only to £4,150, towards which £1,850 had been already contributed, and the property placed in trust. S. Saunders, Esq., the senior deacon, presented, on behalf of the members of the church, a sketch of their past history. S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., in an energetic speech, expressed his warm congratulations with his Christian friends upon the completion and possession of so convenient and delightful a sanctuary. He was informed, that the members of the church were comparatively few and poor; he urged them steadfastly and unitedly to maintain their principles. Addresses were also delivered by the Revs. J. Stoughton, W. Roberts, Peter Broad, Esq.; Revs. J. Leechman, C. Stovel, and Dr. Burns. The entire collections of the day amounted to £200. On Thursday evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel. The congregation was almost as numerous as before. The sum contributed was £23. On Sunday considerable disappointment was experienced by the absence, through illness, of Dr. Cox. The service he was announced to take was supplied by the pastor. In the evening, Dr. Steane preached to a crowded congregation. The collections for the day amounted to £26; the total amount raised by the opening services being £249.

STATISTICS OF CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLS.—In his speech on education, Lord John Russell gave the number of scholars in 1847 in public schools as follows:—"Church schools, 955,865; British and Foreign schools, 225,000; Wesleyan, 38,623; Congregational, 6,839; Roman Catholic, 34,750; Ragged schools, 20,000; total, 1,281,077." The *Leeds Mercury* shows that the noble lord was in error in stating the scholars in Congregational schools at 6,839. This return does not belong to the year 1847, but to the year 1851-2. Next, the proper figures to have been inserted are not 6,839, which is the "average attendance" of scholars in the schools referred to, but 9,000, which are returned in the Report of the Congregational Board of Education for 1851-2 as belonging to the schools. But lastly, these figures do not apply to Congregational schools generally, but solely and expressly to certain schools which have been supplied with teachers by the Congregational Board of Education. Now that Board was only formed in 1844; it esta-

blished its training institution for female teachers in 1846, that for male teachers in 1849, and in 1852, it reported that it had trained 100 teachers, of whom 89 were then engaged in teaching schools containing 9,000 scholars. But these 89 schools afford no indication whatever of the number of Congregational schools or scholars. Until 1844 that body always supported the schools of the British and Foreign School Society, and, in a great many cases, they do so to the present day. In 1843, a fund of £130,000 was promised by Congregationalists for the building of schools and the training of teachers; and the money was raised. In the Report of 1846, the opening of 147 new day-schools was reported, containing accommodation for 25,552 children. But it is impossible to ascertain what number of scholars the Congregationalists assist in educating, owing to the circumstance that many of the schools of which they are the chief supporters, and some of those of which they are the exclusive supporters, are British Schools in plan and in name, and are under teachers trained by the British and Foreign School Society.

THE BAPTIST MISSION IN INDIA.—The college at Benares, very eligibly situated, and in the centre of Hindoo idolatry, has been purchased of Government for 6,000 rupees (or £600), on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society.

EDUCATION AT NATAL.—An appeal will be found elsewhere on behalf of an effort now making by a few staunch Nonconformists in the new colony of Natal, South Africa, to establish a school without the assistance of Government for the education of native children. The matter is well worthy the attention of the friends of Voluntary education.

BEVERLEY. — LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Tuesday week, a crowded audience, including a great number of working men, assembled in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute of this town, to hear the first of a course of lectures by Mr. Hind, the treasurer, on the social and intellectual condition of the working classes. The lecture occupied an hour and a half in delivery, and was listened to with marked attention, interrupted only by frequent demonstrations of applause. Speaking of the best way of relieving poverty, without promoting pauperism, the lecturer said, that perhaps there were few towns where so much was dispensed in the way of charity as in Beverley. A very large amount was distributed every year, and it really was questionable whether, as at present administered, it did not create more distress than it relieved; whether some of the recipients were not injured instead of being benefited; whether the pauper spirit was not fostered, and habits of indolence induced, in quarters where better feelings might exist; and whether it was not, in fact, an encouragement to idleness and improvidence. He was informed that application was made to the charity trustees for no less a number than 2,000 souls to receive the dole distributed last Christmas; that was nearly one in every four of the population. At a time when work was so plentiful, this seemed almost incredible. It was customary to treat these as "necessitous poor," and it was to be feared that a deep sentiment of hatred was often engendered by the mode in which these charities were administered. Mr. Hind referred to a variety of other topics bearing on the social condition of the working classes, and concluded by an able peroration as to where they must look for their elevation materially, intellectually, and morally. At the close, the Rev. W. Young, B.A., vice-president, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by several rounds of applause, and duly acknowledged.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—MEETING AT CHELTENHAM.—A public meeting for the promotion of the earlier closing of shops of all trades in Cheltenham, was held yesterday week in the large Music Hall of that town. The chair was filled by the Rev. Francis Close, who, in his usual able and popular manner, pointed out the various evils of the late-hour system, and the benefits which would flow from its abolition. A report was then read, from which it appeared that a large majority of the employers had expressed themselves to Dr. Wright and other gentlemen of the town, who had canvassed them, as favourable to the object, and were only deterred from carrying it out by the opposition of two or three of their brother tradesmen. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the following ministers and gentlemen:—The Revs. Dr. A. M. Brown, H. W. Bellairs, J. Waite, J. Smith, J. Rawlinson, T. P. Boulbee; Messrs. T. M. Turt, J. Lilwall (who attended as a deputation from the parent society), F. Monro, and Drs. Humphrey and Wright. The several speakers expressed themselves as confident that the claims of the assistants to possess a portion of time for improvement and recreation being so just and reasonable, must, ere long, be conceded; especially as public feeling was so strongly in favour of the object. The meeting, which was an exceedingly enthusiastic one, and densely crowded by a highly respectable audience, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman.

THE BALLOT SOCIETY have commenced proceedings by opening an office in the Strand, where they solicit communications and general assistance from reformers.

THE SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY have commenced laying down their wires in Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Charing-cross, in order to lead branches into the principal club-houses at the West-end, the Government offices, Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and Buckingham Palace, so that instant and direct communication may be made, without despatching messengers to the central office, with all parts of the European Continent reached by electric telegraph.

Correspondence.

CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Mr. Williams's suggestion that special vestries should be summoned to petition Parliament against church-rates is a good one, *where practicable*. But there are many places where such a thing could not be done, owing to the bigotry and intolerance of the church officials and parish authorities. It is, therefore, very desirable for Nonconformists to petition on their own account. Let a petition for the total abolition of church-rates be sent without delay from every congregation, and let general petitions also be forwarded which may be signed by liberal Churchmen.

No time should be lost, as Sir W. Clay's motion comes on on the 18th or 19th instant. A general movement on the part of Dissenters at this crisis, would produce, I am persuaded, a powerful impression on the House and the Government. Dr. Phillimore, of Ecclesiastical Court celebrity, has, I perceive, given notice of a motion to amend the law respecting church-rates, but I greatly fear that any measure from such a quarter will be unsatisfactory and inefficient to remove our just grounds of complaint. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. How important, then, that all should know that Dissenters will be satisfied with nothing short of the total abolition of church-rates. Let us have no tinkering, no shuffling, as in the case of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill—no saddling of the Consolidated Fund with ecclesiastical burdens. Thanks to the editor of the *Nonconformist* and his honest coadjutors for their exposure and denunciation of that piece of political charlatanism.

The following is a copy of the petition which has already been sent from this place. It was drawn up by an esteemed Baptist brother, and may, perhaps, serve as a guide.

To the Honourable the Commons, &c. The Petition of

Sheweth,—That your petitioners believing that all compulsory support of religion is contrary to Holy Scripture;

That it is a grievous injustice that they should be compelled to contribute to the maintenance of religious opinions from which they conscientiously dissent;

That the enforcement of church-rates is a fruitful source of discord and animosity in our parishes;

That the members of the Established Church are not only able, but that a sufficient number of them could be found willing to defray voluntarily those expenses for which church-rates are now granted; or that sufficient funds exist, if they were properly managed, for the purpose of meeting the said expenses;

They therefore humbly pray your honourable House to take measures for the immediate and total abolition of church-rates.

Do, Mr. Editor, stir up our ministers and congregations to action ere it be too late. A few days may decide the question.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL CLARKSON.

Bridgnorth, April 8, 1853.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It has often occurred to me, that Dissenters in many large towns, having freed themselves from the payment of church-rates, have not exerted themselves as they should in endeavouring to relieve their less fortunate brethren in the country, whose burdens are more onerous than ever. In fact, we consider that modern legislation as advocated by Dissenters generally is by far too townish, as might be shown in reference to Free-trade, Parliamentary Reform, Education, the repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, &c., &c.; but upon these I shall not enter, but draw your attention to some extra items charged upon the church-rate. In this parish, containing rather more than 2,000 inhabitants, we have a church-rate every year—last year, at 4d. in the pound, it amounted to about £115; and among the charges made were the following:—Wine for sacrament, £7; organ-player, £10; insurance of steeple-house, £2 10s. 3d.—which is next year to be doubled; paid to collector, £2 6s. 6d., &c.; and sundry charges for lighting and warming, 45s.; for material for new surplice, 30s.; old surplices washed, at 1s. 6d. each, 45s.; and so on. 'Tis only of comparatively recent date that the organ-player has been paid out of the rate. This item may be considered as an average extra charge of one-tenth. A few years ago the Lord's Supper was seldom observed; now, every month, and sometimes oftener—midnight mass, for instance, on the last day of the year, when, there being a greater number of communicants, a considerable addition is made to the wine bill. Formerly there were but two services on the Sunday; now three; and that Act-of-Parliament Prayers may be read twice over we have to pay an extra sum for lighting and warming. The insurance of the steeple-house is a very modern affair, by which, in addition to keeping the place in repair, Dissenters are made to pay towards a perpetual building fund for the exclusive advantage of Episcopalianism. It is a very unexceptionable method of raising money in case of an accident, provided they paid the premium themselves; what I object to is, being compelled to insure Church property, when I cannot conscientiously avail myself of any of its privileges. Formerly, the wardens collected the rate themselves; now a paid collector is appointed, part of whose salary is paid out of the rate. Whether all these additions are legal, I know not, being the only person in the parish who ventures to attend the vestry in opposition to church-rates. I do not object to single items, but take my stand on the New Testament, and take objection to the whole system of which this forms but a part. On Easter Tuesday, when I moved an amendment that there be no rate, I could not find a seconder; and I am not the only one in the country. There are many of us, staunch Nonconformists, non-commissioned officers in the Dissenting volunteers, always ready to fight the battles of Voluntaryism against any odds that may be brought against us; but we have no encouragement, except the persuasion that we are right, and the examples of our valiant Nonconforming ancestors. No Anti-state-church lecturer ever finds his way to us, and if we should be at anytime worsted in the contest, no one appears to console or cheer us. If Dissenters in towns had to do as we have—to build with one hand, and to fight with the other—there would have been no danger of an education-rate in addition to the church-rate; and I do sincerely hope, that, in your capacity of editor, you will sound the trumpet in the ears of the drowsy ones, and call upon them to prepare for the battle.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Yours truly,

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

Campden, Gloucestershire, April 7th, 1853.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

The childish alarm of a French invasion is over—and the meetings held in support of the policy of the Peace Congress have increased in number and importance. During the last few days large assemblies have been addressed by Messrs. Vincent, Gilpin, and Beggs. Yesterday week the Archery Rooms, Southampton, were crowded; the Mayor in the chair. The speakers were Thomas Beggs and Henry Vincent. The resolutions, and a petition to Parliament, to be presented by the Attorney-General, were carried unanimously.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Vincent was at the New Hall, Leicester, where he also addressed a very crowded meeting. It is expected that a town's meeting, by formal requisition to the Mayor, will be held in a few days.—On Friday last, the Exchange, Nottingham, was crowded; the Mayor in the chair. The meeting was also addressed by Charles Gilpin and Henry Vincent. A resolution, and petition to Parliament in favour of arbitration treaties, and for a general European disarmament, were carried unanimously. Everywhere it is pleasing to observe that the manufacturing, commercial, and working classes are all but unanimous in condemning the late wicked attempt to stir up ill blood between England and France.

Messrs. W. Stokes and A. G. O'Neil, of Birmingham, continue their labours in this great cause with unabated vigour. Since our last notice they have held successful and animated meetings at Walsall, Macclesfield, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wolverhampton. In all these places there has been a deep conviction produced that the recent panic was created for some other purpose than that of pure national defence.

There was an effective meeting in Birmingham on Thursday last, which was held in the Town Hall. About 2,000 persons were present. Its object was "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's intended motion, urging negotiation with France and other foreign powers, for the mutual reduction of the existing vast standing armaments; and also in favour of treaties of international arbitration." The Mayor (H. Hawkes, Esq.) occupied the chair, but in the course of the evening he had to leave, having another engagement, and his place was supplied by W. Morgan, Esq., Town Clerk. Among others present, were the Revs. H. Gale, A. G. O'Neil, P. Sibree, G. Cheate, W. Landells, W. Stokes, C. Greenway; and Joseph Sturge, Esq., George Edmonds, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, C. Gilpin, Esq., H. Vincent, Esq., G. Dawson, Esq., Alderman Palmer, Alderman Baldwin, Thomas Clark, Esq., T. H. Whittell, Esq., &c. A letter of apology, but of full concurrence, was read from the Rev. J. A. James. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted, and embodied in a petition to Parliament. Amongst the speakers was Mr. George Dawson, who spoke as follows:—

With regard to the people of France and England, when it was said that there was no real ill-feeling between them, he believed it; but if they asked him to sign "that concern" which was shown to Louis Napoleon the other day, he would sooner go without a railway share to the end of his days. He would humble himself to the French people, but not to some people—to the nation, but not to its head. To the end of his days he would call knaves knaves, and tyrants tyrants, and blood-thirsty men, which he believed them to be. "From whence come wars and fighting?" Don't fight the fightings, but the lusts from whence they come. He believed there would be another war, that "offences must needs come, but woe to them by whom they come." We must lift up our voice as a nation against war, and say we hate it, and that while we will make no more wars of aggression and spoliation, we will not allow others to put our candlestick out of its place quietly.

On Monday evening, April 4th, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Oldham, which was well filled, and the platform was occupied by ladies and gentlemen of the town and its neighbourhood. The Rev. R. M. Davies was called to the chair. After an address from J. B. Langley, Esq., John Platt, Esq., one of the principal manufacturers of the place, moved the adoption of a petition for a mutual reduction of armaments and arbitration. Mr. Richard, Secretary of the Peace Conference, in seconding the resolution, entered into an historical retrospect of the different wars in which this country had been engaged since 1688, with a view to show that, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of blood and money which they involved, they had, in almost every instance, failed to accomplish the professed object for which they were undertaken. The Rev. G. G. Waddington proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by J. Cameron, Esq., and supported by the Rev. J. Hodgson:—

That it is the duty of ministers of religion, especially, to labour to remove all vindictive feelings between nations, and to allay international misunderstandings, which may be calculated to give rise to irritation or warlike demonstrations; and this meeting earnestly appeals to Christian ministers and teachers of all denominations to refrain from cultivating an admiration of military glory in the persons under their influence.

In the course of the meeting a young French gentleman made a few remarks, in his own language, which were interpreted by Mr. Richard, to the effect, that he could confirm the statement as to the great desire for peace, and the friendly feeling towards England, which prevailed among the great mass of the working men of France.

On Friday evening a similar meeting was held at the Lyceum, Stockport, George Eskridge, Esq., in the chair. The spacious room was filled to overflowing, and scores of people went away unable to find admission. The petition in favour of mutual disarmament and arbitration was carried by acclamation, after powerful addresses by J. B. Langley, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., Mr. Richard, Secretary of the Peace Conference, Mr. J. P. Milner, and other gentlemen.

Europe and America.

"A heavy blow and great discouragement" is administered to the Ultramontane party by the following paragraph in the *Moniteur* of Thursday:—"Great pains have been taken to circulate a report that the Government thinks of proposing a modification in the conditions of civil marriage. There is no foundation whatever for this report. The experience of sixty years has consecrated the wisdom of our civil legislation in this important matter." This official extinguisher upon the machinations of M. Sauzet, M. Vatimesnil, and the *Univers*, may safely be taken as an indication that all hope of inducing or forcing the Pope to come to Paris for the coronation is abandoned.

It will be recollected that the Archbishop of Paris recently prohibited ecclesiastics from writing in the religious journals of France. He has now issued an ordinance referring to a Papal letter, and removing "spontaneously" the above prohibition. There can be no doubt of the fact that, however mildly the encyclical letter of his Holiness may be couched, it conveys a censure on the Archbishop, who has thus unsuccessfully attempted to temper the zeal of the organ of the extreme Catholic party, and that the Ultramontanists have come off on this occasion with flying colours, so far as Rome is concerned. The *Univers* publishes the ordinance of the Archbishop in its foremost column, but makes no comment on it. Its triumph is probably reserved for the day when Mons. Veuillot, its principal editor, resumes his pen.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, the organ of the Fusionists, and the *Mode*, a Legitimist paper, have each been served with *avertissements* by the Minister of Police; the consequence of which is, that they can be suppressed at any time without notice. The former journal has received a second warning, for an article published in its number of March 5th, and quoted in our last number, tending, as the warning says, to disavow the national sovereignty.

It is rumoured in Paris that a certain English lady who, before the marriage of the Emperor, was a very influential personage, is about to be married to the son of an English officer, and not to Colonel Fleury, as was at first reported. What with the generosity of the Emperor, and, it is said, certain lucky investments, she is now, according to rumour, worth 300,000 francs a year. It is even added that an estate has been purchased for her which has a title attached to it.

The fear of a Republican plot has extended to Paris—probably without any real foundation. Political arrests were made several times last week. Eighteen persons were arrested at Montmartre. Twenty-six officers and non-commissioned officers of the army of Paris have been arrested.

One of M. Victor Hugo's sons, in a letter to the press, graphically describes the sort of annoyance to which that numerous class of citizens denominated "Suspects" are now subjected, and to which he was exposed in his journey from Jersey to Caen, where he had gone for a few days to study photography, with a view to the production of a literary work, "which we intend to publish during the travels which my father's exile may occasion." After various preliminary annoyances and searchings by the police, he says:—

I was by them denounced for the second time in less than a fortnight as a member of a secret society. The visit of these gentlemen lasted an hour and a half, and led to no other results than the former one. After the usual searches in my room they took my portfolio and travelling case. In my portfolio they found private letters, which they read and commented upon in whispers. Then they passed three-quarters of an hour in examining my travelling case. This contained an explanation of M. Bacot's secret for producing his beautiful photographic specimens, a secret which he has refused to disclose for any price, even to the Society of Encouragement. This secret, that is to say, this property, is now at the mercy of M. Girard, commissary of police at Caen.

For some time past a petition has been in course of signature in the various towns of Holland against the establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in that country by the Pope. The following is an extract from the petition:—

Since the Reformation the people of the Netherlands have always been Protestant. They still remember their terrible struggles with Rome, and how the bishops established by Philip II. yielded to the perseverance and courage of our fathers. But they also remember that streams of blood were shed in that struggle. Is it then possible that the re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy under the reign of your Majesty's august dynasty should not affect us in the most painful manner? Two centuries have passed since the first struggle, and with time Protestants and Catholics have become reconciled. The same rights, the same protection, the same liberties, are accorded to both; but the nation has not the less preserved its character as a Protestant State. That character is the work of its history. For some years past the pretensions and the attitude of the Roman Catholic population have occasioned much embarrassment and apprehension. And why should not distrust and resentment increase? Why should not the struggle be fatal to the happiness and prosperity of the country when, by that patent act, the establishment of Ultramontanism becomes opposed to Protestantism, and provokes it to a struggle not merely on the ground of religion, of history, and of education, but also in that of politics? Wherever Ultramontanism is established and extends, it wages war against Protestantism with a systematic contempt of the rights of other communions. Already symptoms of that struggle have become manifest, and the danger will only be increased if the episcopal hierarchy adds to the fever of Ultramontanism by uniting and concentrating its adherents. There is no necessity to say more. The ancestors of your Majesty, to whom, under God, the Netherlands people owe their existence and their happiness, have experienced it, and their history is an eloquent testimony.

The petitioners conclude by praying the King to grant no legal title to any metropolitan or suffragan bishop established by any foreign prince whatever.

Letters from Berlin state that the police are secretly pursuing the investigations relative to the lately discovered conspiracy. The stretch of power successfully attempted by the police, in arbitrarily abolishing the great sick club, without judicial process, and in holding up private citizens by name to reprobation, as has been done in the "decree" just published, was very ill received in the Prussian capital. The Prussian Government has sent commissioners into Posen, believing that the lately discovered conspiracy has ramifications there.

The Second Prussian Chamber passed, on the 6th, the last reading of the Peerage Bill. The members will henceforth be all nominated by the King. The Chamber next voted, by a respectable majority, a bill for the better protection of game in the newly-acquired Hohenzollern territories.

There have been numerous arrests at Munich. A crowd of young men were seized by the gendarmerie, and carried off to the bureau of police, where they were speedily set at liberty without their hats, which were of the Calabrian figure. The watch of the City was doubled.

The Bavarian Government has notified that it will not recognise marriages which have taken place according to the forms of the German Catholic community. Parties to such marriages refusing to be married according to the orthodox rites, will be separated by the police, as living in concubinage.

In Hanover domiciliary visits had been made in search for political papers and four persons arrested.

At Vienna there has been a slight change in the personnel of the Ministry. M. Rueshafer is named Minister of Finance, and M. Gehringer, Minister of Commerce.

Since the 12th of February last, there have been executed for political offences in the Austrian monarchy—as appears from official publications—thirty-nine persons hanged.

The Austrian Government published, on the 7th, a further ordinance relative to the future administration of Hungary. For the purposes of Government, the kingdom is to be divided into three districts, with deputy governors, subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Pesth.

Bezard, formerly a professor at the Polytechnic Institution, Vienna, has been shot. He was only twenty-four years of age, and had been under examination for fifteen months. The charge against him was, that he had conspired with others, nearly two years ago, to cause an insurrection. His judges were the military court. As he passed by the Polytechnic the students had assembled in large numbers to look their farewell. Another specimen of Austrian punishment is recorded. Eight persons were shot at Csongrad, in Hungary, on the 19th March, for drinking with three notorious robbers, instead of informing against them.

On the 19th of March, the officials of Zirl, near Inspruck, celebrated the recovery of the Emperor by shooting at the target, and the following are some literal extracts from the *Theatre Zeitung*:—

"Yesterday was a grand day. The marksmen marched out in procession, with drums and fifes in the van. After the music came the flags, the prize, and the targets." On one of the targets was inscribed, in doggerel rhymes, "Oh, England, hell-brand, safe retreat for cowardly women! Blow it to pieces, the infernal nest, the sty for all robbers." The bull's-eye of the second target was represented by the British arms, with the motto, "If the Devil had a son, surely 'twas Lord Palmerston." Kossuth and Mazzini, "who were in a position which can better be portrayed by the brush than described by the pen, were represented as raising their hands supplicatingly to the royal shield." The inscription beneath was too coarse to be repeated. The bull's-eye was soon hit, and "Oh, what triumphal shouts arose."

Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, has finally refused to satisfy the claim of the Piedmontese Government with respect to the sequestration of the property of Sardinian subjects. It is even said that the Sardinian Minister has quitted Vienna. Letters from Milan state that though the decree of sequestration against the property of the Lombard refugees will be maintained, its execution will not be so rigorous as has been feared.

Marshal Radetzky has refused the honours with which the Emperor wished to surround him at Vienna, and preferred not to leave Italy. It was apprehended, therefore, that the substitution of civil for military power in Lombardy would not take place.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies voted on the 5th inst. the estimates of the Ministry of Grace and Justice. The 19th chapter alone gave rise to some discussion. It referred to ecclesiastical expenses, amounting to 928,412 livres, which the Minister of Finance, now President of the Council, almost pledged himself to suppress last session. The speakers on the Left did not fail to remind him of his promise, and contended that it was not fair to lavish the money of the State upon ecclesiastical functionaries whose income was already very large, whilst those who performed the service of the parishes obtained no remuneration. After some further conversation, M. Robecchi and several of his colleagues on the Left moved the suppression of the credit in the Budget of 1854. The Minister of Finance replied that he could not promise to arrange in that short period so important, so delicate, and difficult an affair. All he could promise was, that the chapter should be reduced in 1854, and afterwards from year to year. M. Farina then proposed to postpone, until the discussion of the budget of receipts, all further deliberations on the property of the Church, which was unanimously agreed to.

M. Mazzini is preparing a vindication of his conduct, of which an extract has already appeared in the Genoa journal *Italia e Popolo*. The writer repels, among other charges, that of improvidence, and boasts that none of his numerous emissaries were arrested; that the police failed to seize any of his written instructions; that those taken from an individual named Partesotti, who was concealed in a garret at Paris, were not genuine, and that Partesotti pretended to be a Mazzinian agent for the purpose of selling himself to Austria for a few hundred francs. In this fragment M. Mazzini ridicules certain novel-writers who have become politicians, and speaks of the French Socialists in terms of great contempt.

While Austria is preparing its answer to the last note of the Federal Council, the Swiss are preparing for the extremes to which they may be forced. The Bund having spoken of the recent diplomatic correspondence, remarks that things have arrived at a point where Austria must beat a retreat, or Switzerland take measures of the gravest consequence. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from the camp of instruction lately opened at Kreuzstrasse, says that the troops manœuvre in the snow, which lies at a depth of from four to five feet. The major who commanded the manœuvres was nearly lost in the snow. "All day we had it up to our knees. Notwithstanding this we have no sick and no discontented, but the best spirit reigns in the troops."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 6th states, from Ticino, that the inquiry concerning the attempt at insurrection of the inhabitants of Val de Colla, at Lugano, is concluded; and that it does not appear that that affair had any ramifications, so that the only count on which the persons arrested will be presented is that of carrying arms illegally.

The Turkish difficulty is not yet solved. Up to the 25th of March Prince Menschikoff had not made any official communication to the Divan, and the intentions of Russia continued to be involved in the most complete mystery. The Prince had demanded an audience of the Sultan, which he appeared little disposed to grant him. On each side delay seemed to be the object, the Sultan, under the pretext that certain questions concerned the other Powers, declaring that he would not negotiate upon them until their Ambassadors had arrived. The whole time hitherto had been passed in preliminary discussion. The most cordial understanding prevailed among the *Chargés d'Affaires* of France and England.

Rear-Admiral Romain Desfosses was at Smyrna, waiting for the news of the arrival of the French squadron in the Archipelago. He had instructions to join that squadron. There was some movement among the Russian steamers in those waters.

A despatch from Constantinople of the 28th ult. announces that the Russian army has been ordered to fall back from the Turkish frontier.

The Prime Minister of Servia, Elias Garaszanin, has been dismissed, through the influence, it is stated, of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, and been replaced by the Minister of the Interior, Alexa Simicz.

Intelligence from the United States comes down to the 30th ult., when the President was at Washington, "still besieged by place-hunters." A report was current at Washington that the expedition to Japan would be abandoned, General Pierce deeming it useless and inexpedient, for the reason that it is not sufficiently strong to compel the Japanese to open their ports, and that the force of mere moral suasion will be wholly ineffectual. The exploration of Behring's Straits will be postponed.

The news from California is very interesting. The waters in the Sacramento and American rivers were lower than they had ever been known at this season of the year, being from twelve to fifteen feet below the highest point attained by them during the late inundations. The organized band of Mexican robbers in the southern mines, headed by the celebrated Joaquin, still continued plundering and butchering every American found unprotected. On their way through Rich gulch they attacked the Chinese camp, numbering about 200, and robbed every one of them of their gold dust, the total amount of the plunder being at least 30,000 dols. worth. The weather in San Francisco and throughout the interior continued very fine. The roads to the mining districts were good, and business was gradually improving. A lump of gold weighing 247 ounces had been picked up at Yankee Hill, near Sonora, valued at about 4,250 dols. It is said that three Mexicans had taken out upwards of 30,000 in four days from a new claim near Churtsville. Two parties sank a hole on a claim near Campo Seco, and in five days they took out 5,700 dols. worth of gold dust.

Accounts from Cuba state that the Cuban authorities had boarded an American schooner off Cape Antonio; conveyed her inside the reef, overhauled her papers, and then left her to get outside the reef as she best could. Military disturbances had taken place at St. Jago de Cuba; a whole company called out to witness the punishment of their comrades, fled; fifteen were captured and condemned to death; but the authorities put so little confidence in the force that the sentence was not executed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The steamer "Adria" has arrived at Trieste, and, by submarine telegraph, the following intelligence is received:—"There was no further intelligence from Burmah. The Governor-General had returned to Calcutta. Lord Falkland had dismissed two of the Sudder judges. The weather at Calcutta was warm, and trade dull. Advices

had been received from China down to the 25th of February. The rebellion was growing more and more formidable, and a complete panic prevailed at Peking."

THE MADIAL.—The King of Prussia has offered the Madiai an asylum in his country, but it is thought that they will prefer proceeding to England. The *Leeds Mercury* understands that Francesco and Rosa Madiai are now at Hyeres, in the South of France, under the kind patronage of Sir Culling Eardley.

KOSSUTH'S SISTER.—A letter in the *Morning Post* from Vienna says:—"The trial of the sister of Kossuth is taking an unfortunate turn. A capital conviction seems probable."

Much consternation has been produced in several of the rural districts of Egypt, in consequence of the issue of an order for the levy of 10,000 new troops, the Pacha having been called upon by the Sultan to supply a contingent of 15,000 to the forces.

It is expected that the Count de Chambord will shortly pay a visit to Scotland.

The *Patrie* gives currency to an absurd report, that the celebrated Pritchard has turned Roman Catholic, is now a catechist of the Catholic missionaries, and is about to be ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Some beautiful specimens of rubies and emeralds have lately been found in California, and also a magnificent diamond of the first water.

MONUMENT TO TASSO.—Notes from Rome aver that Pope Pius has approved of De Fabio's plan for a great monument to the memory of Tasso—notwithstanding the poet's doubts and sometime heterodoxy.

A letter from Rome, in the *Parlamento* of Turin, states that there has been this year a great falling off in the number of strangers who annually resort to Rome to witness the Easter ceremonies.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.—The *Java Bode* reports great ravages in the Indian archipelago by earth and sea quakes, in December last. Property was destroyed, and many lives were lost. Huge waves, rolling over one island, swept sixty men away, all of whom perished. For five days sea and land were in awful commotion.

WHAT FRANCE HAS SEEN IN FIVE YEARS.—For five years past France has exhibited singular spectacles and strange incidents. We have seen a monarchical country, almost exclusively divided into two great monarchical parties, constitute itself a Republic. We have seen a Republic choose as President the heir of an Empire, a man who had twice invaded France, and claimed the Imperial throne as his birthright. We have seen a King named Marshal of France and Governor of the Invalides. We have seen the French Republic crush the Roman Republic. We have seen, in the Legislative Assembly, the Legitimist deputies vote against the return of the Bourbons to France. We have seen the deputies of the Mountain reject the law which placed a part of the army at the disposal of the President of the sovereign Assembly, and thus abandon that Assembly to the attempts which the Executive power might make against it. We have seen the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December succeed. We have seen exiled, deported without trial, more than 20,000 Frenchmen; we have seen more than 30,000 Frenchmen fly for shelter to foreign lands, though they had themselves before been accustomed to offer asylum and aid to the proscribed and exiled of the whole world. We have seen a Conservative Senate re-constituted. We have seen confiscation re-established. We have seen lists of proscription re-appear, as in the times of Marius and Sylla. We have seen re-established the payment of the deputies to the *Corps Législatif*. Though 25 francs a day had discredited the deputies in public opinion, each of the new deputies will receive, instead of 25 francs, 66 (it is really 83) francs during the session. We have seen restored the Empire of Napoleon. We have seen the *Corps Législatif* forbidden to discuss the budget. We have seen universal suffrage unanimous. We have seen the right to the throne made transmissible by adoption. We have seen a Swedish Princess, though dispossessed, refuse, in a manner almost impertinent, the hand of the Emperor of the French. And now we have seen the powerful sovereign of France uniting himself in marriage, like a simple citizen, with a simple Spanish lady.—*Il Mediterraneo* (a Genoa paper).

THE BOOMERANG PROPELLER.—A trial of this invention was made by a steamship in the Mersey on Wednesday, when, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the average speed obtained in slack water was from 9 knots to 9½ knots, under a pressure of steam of from 6 lbs. to 9 lbs.; a speed which several scientific gentlemen on board asserted was one knot faster than could have been made by the common screw under the same pressure of steam. Messrs. McKean and McKlarty are having one of their Mediterranean steamships prepared for the trial of the new propeller, in "all its integrity."

FOUR TONS AND A HALF OF GOLD were conveyed on Wednesday last from Liverpool to the Enston-square station, and from thence in a waggon and covered cart to the Bank of England, guarded by thirty-five of the police.

A FEMALE MISER.—Last week an old woman, named Ann Dawes, was taken from a house in Strait's-month, in the lowest stage of destitution, and conveyed to the Greenwich Union. Her clothes, or rather rags, were ordered to be burnt, as they were in a most filthy condition. On searching her apartment, a banker's book was found, from which it appeared that Dawes was worth £150, part of which was deposited in the Islington Savings Bank, and the remainder in the London and County Bank.—*Kentish Mercury*.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—The committee proceeded with their inquiry on Friday last, when the evidence of Dr. McKerrow and Dr. Watts was taken at great length. The members of the committee present during the inquiry were, T. M. Gibson, Esq., chairman; R. Cobden, Esq.; W. J. Fox, Esq.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq.; and S. M. Peto, Esq. Before proceeding with the examination, Mr. Peto said he thought the committee had strong grounds of complaint against the Government for having introduced a measure, before making sufficient inquiry, upon this important subject, in the manner they had done. By so doing, they had entirely foreclosed the question. The committee had been sitting for a long time, and, as yet, only two of the parties interested in the education schemes had been heard. Although it was well known that he strongly sympathized with those who discarded the primary secular mode of education, yet, he believed all parties who were interested in the subject had decided grounds of complaint that the Government should, in the manner it had done, have foreclosed the question by thus introducing the bill, and not allowing further opportunity for evidence being taken. He begged to intimate that, if it were a proper course, he should introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the committee with reference to the subject, believing that the Government had acted, in this matter, in a manner unworthy of itself. The sitting of such a committee had, he thought, been rendered utterly useless. The examination was then proceeded with.

HUNTANTON HALL, the seat of Henry Le Strange Styleman Le Strange, Esq., situated within sixteen miles of King's Lynn, was yesterday week destroyed by a fire, which originated in the sleeping apartment of the only female servant left in the hall, the family being abroad. A considerable part of the furniture was saved. This hall has long been regarded as one of the most ancient and interesting family mansions in the county of Norfolk.

THE DIXON FOLD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—After lingering rather more than a month, the unfortunate Mr. Constantine Caratti, a Greek merchant, from Glasgow, so seriously hurt by the train running off the Lancashire and Yorkshire line on the 4th ult., has sunk under his sufferings. His death took place in the Manchester-Royal Infirmary on Sunday. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Caratti had laid his damages against the company at £20,000; in fact, no claim whatever has been made.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—It is seldom we hear of a marriage so interesting as one which took place here lately when a buxom fair one was led to the hymeneal altar attended by her grand nephew as bridesman, while another grand-nephew, a clergyman, discharged a more important duty. Let people say of it what they will, but it is actually the case that this clergyman married his grand-aunt; and it also true, though strange, that the three parties—clergyman, bride, and bridesman—are in the prime of life.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

CHEVALIER BUNSEN, D.D.—The Theological Faculty of the University of Göttingen has conferred the doctor's degree upon the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador at this court. The eulogium in the diploma assigns as a reason for this distinction, "the distinguished and, for a statesman, rare theological science of which he has given proof, by his learned and elegant works on the ancient church and its literature."

ENGLISH MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held at Freemasons' Hall, attended by a number of its distributors, subscribers, and friends. Thomas Thompson, Esq., occupied the chair. The Secretary read the annual Report, which stated that nearly two millions of tracts had been circulated by the society among the higher classes of the community during the past fifteen years. That about 200,000 had been sent out during the last year; nearly 20,000 had been distributed among the English gentry on the continent; 4,000 had been forwarded to bereaved persons; 34,000 of a suitable tract, respecting the death of the Duke of Wellington, had been sent to the residences of the gentry in town and country, a large number of which had been forwarded to the members of both Houses of Parliament, and to the old Peninsula and Waterloo warriors. £400 was spent annually in postage—that two clergymen resident in London—the Rev. G. A. Rogers and Rev. W. Harker—had carried out a plan of distribution in their respective parishes, by means of which every respectable householder had been furnished with a copy of the society's publications every month during the year—that an increase of £300 in subscriptions had been received during the year, and that many delightful instances of success had attended its efforts. The committee greatly desired to extend the circulation of the tracts to half a million annually, to accomplish which £500 additional income would be needed. The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen:—Rev. W. Curling, Rev. C. Woollacott, Rev. W. Harker, Rev. J. Cooper, and W. Astbury, Esq.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL has taken place before the Court of Assize of the Gironde. The premises of M. Mano, of Bazas, were robbed of 990 francs in gold and silver. After a time, one Dubernet denounced three men as the thieves—Gourgues, who occasionally worked for M. Mano; St. Marc, the keeper of a small and disreputable inn; and Despin, a person of some property, and an intimate acquaintance of M. Mano. Dubernet said he had been compelled by threats to proceed with the others to rob the house, but subsequently ran away. Despin afterwards gave him a two-franc piece, but threatened to murder

him if he revealed what had occurred. Some evidence corroboratory of Dubernet's story was obtained. But the alleged robbers, with St. Marc's wife, were also put on their trial for murder. Dubernet stated that a boy of fifteen, a son of the St. Marc, after his parents were in custody, had told him that the robbers had murdered a girl named Josephine, servant at the inn; had cut up the body, given the flesh to the pigs, and burnt the bones: the motive was surmised to be fear that the girl would betray the robbers. The boy told the same tale at the trial; but previously he had equivocated. Burnt bones had been found in a fireplace; surgeons pronounced most of them those of domestic animals, but two witnesses said some of the bones were those of a human being. Evidence which seemed in some measure to corroborate the boy's story was given by other witnesses. St. Marc and his wife denied that they ever had such a girl in their service; and no evidence was produced to show that a girl was missing from the country, except that of the people who declared they had seen her at the inn. The curé of Bazas deposed, that long ago Gourgues had complained to him that M. Mano had endeavoured to seduce his wife, and when Gourgues accused him he threatened to do him a bad turn if he made such accusations. M. Mano vehemently denied this. The counsel effectually defended the accused from the charge of murder. One of them produced a deep impression by quoting from Voltaire an account of a trial in which, on the evidence of a child, some persons were about to be condemned to death, when suddenly by a mere chance something came out to prove that the child's evidence was entirely an invention, and the innocence of the prisoners was then clearly shown. The jury convicted all the accused of the robbery, but acquitted them of murder. The sentence was twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 13.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord CAMPBELL, stated that the Commissioner of Public Works was about to restore the site of the Crystal Palace to its original condition.

The House then went into committee on the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, and, after some discussion between Lords LYTTLETON, SHAFFESBURY, and ELENBOROUGH, the bill was ordered to be printed with amendments, and to be recommitted at some future day.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BRAMSTON reported that Mr. Keogh was duly elected for Athlone, for which a new writ was then ordered, owing to that hon. gentleman's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Mr. HAMILTON reported that he had committed a witness named Crow to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for appearing before the Cockermouth Election Committee in a state of intoxication.

In reply to an inquiry by Lord D. STUART, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Mr. Craufurd (an English gentleman, who had visited Florence on his way to England) had been expelled by the Tuscan Government from the Tuscan dominions, upon an unfounded suspicion of some political offence; that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had remonstrated with the Government of Tuscany, and that the Tuscan Minister had expressed his regret at the occurrence, acknowledging that there was no foundation for the suspicion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, said that he should consider pauper-schools in his education scheme, but should not include schools for criminal children.

Mr. GASKELL moved an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices in the borough of Clitheroe. A discussion arose as to how far the present case, in which a large amount of intimidation and treating, but only one case of bribery, had been reported, came under the operation of the law.—Mr. COBURN was for tendering such evidence to the Commission, and bringing in a new bill if necessary.—Mr. WALPOLE was for a consolidation of the statutes on the subject. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that treating and intimidation had been included in the present bill, but was struck out in "another place." Mr. BRIGHT considered that if the commissioners were allowed those liberal powers of construction which were granted to the judges, they would have power to deal with the case. Other members expressed various views. Lord J. RUSSELL was opposed to straining the law to meet a particular case. Mr. DISRAELI was of a similar opinion, but thought that there was sufficient evidence of direct bribery in the case in question to warrant proceeding in the regular manner. The question was settled by a division, when the original motion was carried by 141 to 58.

Sir DE L. EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the scale of duties on carriages, on the ground that the tax was unremunerative, that it was decreasing every year, and was open to very large evasions, besides being most vexatious to persons possessing carriages, and calculated still further to limit their use. Mr. TURNER gave his advocacy to the

motion. Mr. BRIGHT said that the coachmaking trade was being strangled by a sort of Exchequer garrote, which was every year increasing in severity. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed with most of the objections made to the tax, but if the evil was to be met, it must be either by a sacrifice of revenue, or by plucking at the root of the exemptions. With regard to the present intention of the Government, he would only refer them to his financial statement on Monday. Sir DE LACY EVANS was satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS drew attention to a return, by which it appeared that an enormous amount of the public money is annually intercepted on its way from the people's pockets to the Treasury, and expended without the sanction and control of the House; that the amount so expended in 1851 was more than six millions; and moved that for the future, the whole of the public income should, without any deduction whatever, be paid into the Treasury, in accordance with the recommendation of a commission appointed by the Crown in 1831. Captain SCOBELL seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entirely agreed with Mr. Williams in principle. The Government were considering the question, and hoped to meet it in a satisfactory manner. At the same time he could not agree with the resolution as it stood, because it conveyed an undeserved censure. Mr. WILLIAMS admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had met the question in a fair manner, and would leave it in his hands.

Mr. I. BUTT moved an address to her Majesty, representing that it was expedient and right to maintain for Irish soldiers the asylum of Kilmalsham Hospital, the abolition of which would be opposed to the feelings of the Irish nation, and injurious to the honour and interests of her Majesty's service. Lord G. PAGET seconded, and several Irish members supported the motion. Mr. S. HERBERT said the question was, would the House reverse a policy which it had three times approved, and which had been acted upon by two Governments? He showed that the feeling of the soldiers was rather in favour of the out-pension; that it was not the long-service and badly-wounded men who sought the hospital, since they enjoyed the largest pensions and preferred living at home. Upon a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 198 against 131.

The other motions were disposed of, certain bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THE LANCASTER ELECTION took place yesterday, when Mr. Greene was returned by a majority of 192. The numbers at the close of the poll were:—

Greene	686
Armstrong	554

THE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE has been recently felt in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

THE PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP REGISTRATION BILL comes on in committee to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when Sir W. Clay will propose various amendments which will materially modify its provisions.

THE DIVISION ON THE CLERGY RESERVES BILL.—It will be seen that the votes in favour of this bill have somewhat increased, though the majority is somewhat less:—

	Second reading.	Third reading.
For	278	288
Against	192	236
Majority	86	60

It is evident that great efforts must have been made by the Tory party to "whip up" for the occasion. Amongst the minority are the names of Mr. Crook and Mr. Laslett, both Liberal members. The Lord Mayor was amongst the absentees.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—There was a lengthened investigation yesterday before a Commission, at Chiswick, into the state of mind of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, who, since June last, has been an inmate of Dr. Tuke's lunatic asylum, Manor-house, Turnham-green. After a lengthened investigation the jury found "That Mr. Feargus O'Connor was of unsound mind and was incapable of managing his affairs," dating the lunacy from the 10th of June, 1852, the day on which he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—We are glad to hear that this lady has nearly recovered from her recent illness. She has been the guest of John Cropper, Esq., of Dingle Bark, Liverpool, and has been present at several parties given in her honour. On Monday morning the children of the school, known by the name of "Cropper's School" (which is entirely supported by Messrs. E. and J. Cropper), went to Mr. Cropper's residence, and were introduced to Mrs. Stowe. She leaves Liverpool to-day (Wednesday) by railway to Glasgow, where she will attend a soirée on Thursday evening. She will also visit Greenock, where she will be the guest of John Scott, Esq., of Finnieston House.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Our trade is to-day steady at Monday's rates for every article.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 1,310 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 2,610 qrs. Barley—English, 980 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 3,600 qrs. Oats—English, 1,980 qrs.; Irish, 1,330 qrs.; Foreign, 1,120 qrs. Flour—English, 1,270 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 400 casks, 6,560 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from a subscriber at Banbury a notice for insertion in our obituary, but in consequence of the indistinct writing, are unable to decipher the name. We shall be glad if our correspondents will always bear in mind the importance of a legible handwriting.

"T. G. Carpenter."—His letter is altogether unsuitable for our columns.

Other correspondents will be replied to next week.

Received for the Destitute in the Isle of Skye—

"A few Friends," (per Mr. H. Brown)

Norwich	£1	0	0
Mr. E. Morgan, Newtown	1	0	0
Rev. S. Lillycrop, Windsor	0	10	0
J. Symonds, Goswell-road	0	5	0
Anonymous	0	5	0

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

SUMMARY.

AT noon of Thursday last, Queen Victoria presented to her husband and people another pledge of the love she owes to him, another claim on the personal and public affection they owe to her. This last coming being the eighth of the family, no political importance attaches to his advent. But as surely as he brings an accession to the domestic joys of English royalty, does he also find a welcome in every English heart. It needs not that the Privy Council order "a form of thanksgiving" to be prepared and promulgated. Wherever the weekly public prayer is put up for the mothers of the new-born and for their babes, thoughts glance unbidden to the Palace that is familiar as a home no less than as a court.

In the same journals that report the congratulatory addresses of Parliament and corporation on this event, we read of two children, nine years of age, being placed at the bar of a police-court on a charge of petty theft. These neglected little ones—the magistrate observes, in a pardonable outburst of extra-judicial feeling—are the children of the public. Adopting this view—more lenient to the offenders than complimentary to their country—there is no violence in our transition from royal births to juvenile criminals. We make it at once to urge again the heavy debt owing by society to the hereditary victims of want and vice, and to point out the *non sequentia* in Lord John Russell's popular argument anent educating and punishing. The class to which belong the little pilferers who excited the other day Mr. Yardley's indignant commiseration, is the class on which State educationists base their appeals, but almost invariably omit from their schemes—a class that would receive no fraction of the £260,000 grant to be asked from Parliament this year. The pickpocket and the beggar-boy figure largely in speeches, but are put down for nothing in the estimates. Lord John, Mr. Richson, and Mr. M. Gibson, alike fail to make provision for his teaching, because they know that he is only reclaimable by an agency which would be enfeebled by compulsory aid. We do not complain that for Ragged-schools no rate nor grant is proposed—but that the objects of adventurous benevolence are made to plead for enervating assistance to their social superiors.

The argument against State education from the ability of the operative classes to pay for their children's instruction, is a cumulative one. Every week brings to light fresh evidence of industrial activity and progress. Thus we read that the movement among the railway labourers

has extended to the midland and northern lines; and that an advance of ten per cent. on the wages previously received has been conceded. The shipwrights on the Wear are reported to have struck for a third time within two months, and the employers to continue to comply with demands that are felt to be not unreasonable. Manchester bricklayers, plasterers, masons, and joiners, either have asked, or are about to ask, larger hire. And in the woollen districts, a brisk trade renders a small additional payment for labour obtainable. Even more pleasing than these proofs that labour is no longer a superfluity in the land it has enriched beyond any other, is the fact that, almost invariably, the relations of capital and industry are re-adjusted with mutual good-feeling. A people at once so prosperous and so moderate, cannot need to have the schoolmaster commended to them by the law.

It does not abate, in our judgment, from the justice of this estimate, that crimes violent even to brutality continue to shock us by their frequent recurrence, some of them to be visited with a punishment that neither deters nor corrects, and others to divide our legislators as to the best means of suppression. On Saturday last, two men suffered death for murder. The one had stabbed a woman in a fit of passion—the other, beat or burned to death a harmless couple for the sake of their little store: the inequality of crime making no difference in the sum of punishment. But a day or two before, the House of Commons refused by a large majority to authorize the flogging of men who beat women till they are nearly dead—just alive enough to be beaten again some early day. The scourge the House deems a degrading and excessive punishment for a man who has sense enough not quite to kill a wife—but it will not release from the rope him whom passion hurries over that faint boundary-line.

The Corporation of London is still bent on self-purification, stimulated thereto by the announcement that Ministers have taken the besom of reform into their own vigorous grasp. The aldermen refuse to confer with Government on the subject; and while protesting their own impeccability as guardians of City funds and representatives of City intellect, resolve, with edifying consistency, that they will amend.

Our friends of the Manchester Peace Conference are pursuing their agitation with great vigour and success. The apathy of which alarmists lately took advantage is being shaken off, and promises to be succeeded by a public opinion intelligent and strong enough to save us from further panics, or the danger of sudden collisions. A few years ago, the Liverpool Financial Reform Association told us that nine millions might be saved annually in our Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat, without discharging a single soldier or sailor. Some of the grievances then disclosed have since been redressed, yet scarcely a day passes but one or other of the daily journals brings to light cases of disgraceful jobbing and extravagance in connexion with our warlike establishments. Here is a mine, which, according to Mr. Cobden, will prove well worked; almost as productive to the material interests of the country as the repeal of another corn-law. We trust, therefore, the efforts of the Peace advocates will tell materially upon the Estimates of next year, despite the club-houses of Pall-mall. For in proportion as we are able to diminish the power of those great interests which beleaguer Downing-street, shall we increase the guarantees in favour of peace.

As we have combined into a separate picture the aspects just now presented by continental and peninsular Europe, we have here only to add that certain of our Peers have been again usefully employed in ventilating the Indian question; and certain other members of the upper House in endeavouring to obstruct inquiry into electoral corruption at Canterbury—with much discredit to themselves, but no disservice to the public.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

PUBLIC business in the House of Commons has moved on briskly during the past week—and some of it has been of a highly important character. Thus, on Wednesday, the motion for the second reading of Mr. Hadfield's Bill, on the probate of wills and grants of administration, elicited from the Solicitor-General a luminous outline of a projected great and comprehensive reform of our

existing testamentary jurisdiction—a reform which drew forth warm expressions of approbation from both sides of the House. Mr. Hadfield, at Mr. Bethell's request, postponed his motion for a month, in order to give opportunity to the learned gentleman either to graft his plan, by way of amendment, on the measure now before the House, or to supersede the present Bill by one of much larger proportions. The Aggravated Assaults Bill, also, went through Committee, into which Mr. Phinn's attempt to introduce a clause authorizing corporal punishment in such cases was, after brisk and very creditable discussion, defeated for the present.

Thursday brought with it another Irish discussion—preceded, however, by an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of another prince—moved in a sentence or two by Lord John Russell, and seconded by Mr. Disraeli. The debate of the evening was for taking into consideration the Irish Consolidated Annuities, with a view to a more equitable settlement of the claims for which those Annuities were originally arranged. The upshot of Mr. Moore's motion would have been, to relieve Irish landlords of some portion of the obligations contracted by them during the famine in Ireland, for the maintenance of the starving peasantry. The speeches were prolix, contradictory, and recriminative—and the entire debate was dreary in the last degree. It terminated in a vote which negatived the motion by 143 against 95.

Friday was a great financial night, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in his glory. It was about five o'clock when the Speaker put the question that "I do now leave the chair." In consequence of the resignation of the chairmanship of committees by Mr. Wilson Patten, announced, if we recollect aright, a day or two before, it became necessary for Lord John Russell, as leader of the House, to nominate some other hon. member to the post. The Speaker having put the aforesaid motion and determined it rapidly in the affirmative, Lord John immediately and without comment proposed Mr. Bouverie. Mr. Hume rose to make some remark, and found the Chair vacant. Then ensued an interval of ludicrous confusion. Some atmospheric change had taken place by which daylight was obstructed to an extent, and with a suddenness, known only to the inhabitants of London. The House was in darkness almost total. Signal bells were heard ringing. Calls for "Lights, Lights," were frequent. Dim rays struggled through the transparency in the ceiling, just enough to show that the managers of this department had been caught unprepared. Three or four minutes elapsed before a face could be seen. Suddenly, a flood of light poured down from the ceiling, and revealed Lord John, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Hume, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer all on their legs together. There was a laugh, a few cheers for the lights, and Mr. Bouverie was led to the Chair, when business once more proceeded.

On the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial proposals with a view to a reduction of the National Debt, we shall give no opinion here—neither will it be necessary for us to describe what he proposes to do. It is attempted in another column. Our purpose in these "Notes" is principally to supply information which cannot be gathered from ordinary newspaper reports. Mr. Gladstone is always a luminous speaker—generally a captivating one. His voice is mellifluous, and if any fault is to be found with his management of it, it is that he throws into it a rather too monotonous ring of declamation. He never stumbles—and although verbose, his sentences are always well constructed, and neatly finished. This evening, his statement was remarkably clear—and in explanation he left little to be desired. He occupied rather more than two hours in the delivery of his speech—was listened to with breathless attention throughout—and when he sat down was very warmly cheered by a moderately full House. The plans of the Chancellor are at once ingenious, and, in their amended form, cautious and safe. They were received with favour, but, of course, were subjected to searching criticism. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Disraeli, were hardest upon the new financier—the later indulging in a good deal of biting sarcasm. But we noticed that while he amused the House he produced but little impression upon it—and resumed his seat uncheered by the usual demonstrations of feeling. The resolutions were all accepted *pro forma*, for the purpose of allow-

ing Mr. Gladstone to bring in a bill founded upon them—and immediately afterwards the House was reconstituted. A motion was then made to go into Committee of Supply, upon which Mr. Ewart brought on his annual piece on the subject of diplomatic education, and which brought into the arena Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli. We think the noble Home Secretary, smart as he undoubtedly was, came off with but drooping colours. Then Lord Harry Vane re-introduced the Six-mile-bridge affair—another Irish debate to no practical purpose—lasting till about an hour after midnight.

Monday was fixed for the third reading of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill. A notice stood on the paper that Lord John Russell would be asked what, in the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, would be the effect of the withdrawal of the third clause of the Bill, upon the guarantee contained in the Act of 1840. It was shrewdly suspected that upon the tenour of that reply would depend the fate of the measure for the present session. Several members of the Liberal side went down to the House, resolved, should they find the guarantee legally valid, to unite with the Tories in throwing out the Bill. And, in all probability, this would have been the unhappy result. Accordingly much interest was evinced when Sir John Pakington put the inquiry to the leader of the Ministry in the House of Commons, and great satisfaction was felt when the noble lord stated that, in the event of the secularization of these Reserves by the Canadian Legislature, the claim for deficiencies authorized by the Act of 1840, and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund, would not exist. The right hon. member for Droitwich then asked whether the noble lord was prepared to introduce a clause into the Bill by means of which that guarantee would be made binding—to which Lord John replied very decidedly in the negative. On this understanding the debate commenced. The anti-endowment members were, of course, relieved from the necessity of opposing the measure—the Tories were furnished with a good whip wherewith to scourge their opponents—and the Ministers themselves, and their *protégé*, the Church, cut a ridiculous and pitiful figure. There had been impolicy and mismanagement; productive of discontent, amounting to mutiny, in the ranks of Liberals, all to please the bishops, and all in behalf of a mistake, or, rather, a gross blunder. The influence of this told upon the course of the debate. Mr. Walpole, it is true, did not take much advantage of this *faux pas* of Ministers—but Sir John Pakington and Mr. Napier drove it home to the leading members of the Government, with great effect. For several hours, however, the discussion was dull, and the House thin. It was not till half-past nine o'clock that the conflict assumed a character of warmth and earnestness—for the lawyers had persisted in treating the matter in a legal and technical way. Lord John, in closing the discussion, was more animated than was his wont—and, ingeniously defending the blunder which had well nigh settled his measure, he retorted upon his Tory assailants several clever hits. The Speaker ordered strangers to withdraw—the division-bells rang all over the House—troops of members, not visible heretofore, came pouring in—and the Bill was sent up to the House of Lords with a final and decisive majority of 288 to 208.

THE MONSTER CONFRONTED.

ONCE more, and after the lapse of nearly ten years, the British public is urged to look in the face that "Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens," the National Debt. In 1844, Mr. Goulburn brought about a meeting of the parties metaphorically described as public debtor and creditor; and effected a composition decidedly advantageous, though not at all discreditable, to the former. Mr. Disraeli was understood to contemplate an operation similar in kind, but of splendour proportionate to the brilliancy of his genius over that of his predecessor, and to the greatly improved circumstances of the country. Our new Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeds to the opportunity, and appears determined to improve it. In any scheme proceeding from Mr. Gladstone, striking simplicity is as little to be expected as in a disquisition on a point of mediæval scholasticism; but, happily, the subtlety of his intellect is com-

pensated by the charming perspicuity of his speech.

Even Mr. Gladstone is unable to impart of this latter quality, to a document at once legal, parliamentary, and fiscal. The fifteen resolutions submitted by him to the House of Commons on Friday evening, are not, therefore, less verbose than is customary with House of Commons theses on Exchequer topics. It is only by a sort of hydrostatic pressure we have brought them into this readable shape and compass:—

South Sea Stock, South Sea Annuities, and the Three per Cent. Annuities of 1726 and 1751, to be compulsorily redeemed.

Holders of the above stock, by giving a notice on or before the 3rd of June, 1853, may receive for every £100 stock either—

£82 10s. Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, not redeemable before the 5th January, 1894;

Or £110 Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, also not redeemable before the 5th of January, 1894;

Or £100 Exchequer Bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. annual interest for a few years, not longer than ten, and then bearing 2½ per cent. until 1894, with interest payable to bearer half-yearly, and with the option of redeeming the bonds in 1894 to rest with the Government, or with the bondholder, as may be agreed to at the time of issue.

After the 5th of January, 1854, the interest on the above-named Three per Cent. Stocks proposed to be compulsorily reduced shall cease, and parties not acceding to the Government proposition shall be paid off.

Holders of Consols or Reduced may also convert their Stock, on giving notice by the 10th of October, 1853, into either of the new Stocks or Exchequer Bonds, on the same terms.

The amount of the new Exchequer Bonds shall not exceed thirty millions sterling. The same limit to be applied to the Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock. Trustees converting Stock to be indemnified.

The scheme, therefore, providing for the compulsory payment of the following Stocks:—

South Sea Stock, or original capital at 8½ per cent.	£3,662,784
Old South Sea Annuities at 3 per cent.	3,010,378
New South Sea Annuities at ditto ...	2,137,984
South Sea ditto, 1751 ditto ...	480,200
Bank Annuities, 1726 ...	709,292
	£10,000,638

The nature and operation of this scheme may, perhaps, best be illustrated by reference to an individual case. Suppose that a person has £500 vested in South Sea Stock, South Sea Annuities, or in the Three per Cent. Annuities of 1726 and 1751. He enjoys from that capital an income of £15 per annum. He is now offered three propositions. First, he may take back his principal in the shape of Exchequer Bonds—a species of "bank-notes bearing interest" for forty years—which are guaranteed to yield him £2 16s. each per annum (in all, £13 16s.), for ten years; and, for the remaining thirty years of their term, £2 10s. per annum (in all, £12 10s.) By accepting this proposal, he diminishes somewhat his certain yearly income, but enjoys the possession of a capital of £500, passing freely from hand to hand. Secondly, he may convert each hundred pounds of his capital into £82 10s.—involving a total reduction from £500 to £412 10s.—but receive interest to the amount of £2 17s. per cent. per annum for forty years certain (that is, till 1794). This process will reduce his yearly interest from £15 to £14 8s. 9s., and principal from £500 to £412 10s.—as compensation for which he will enjoy exemption from fear of change, and the assurance of obtaining a fixed sum for his nominal capital, instead of being compelled to accept the market price. Thirdly, he may consent to count every £100 of his principal as £110, and receive only 2½ per cent. per annum for forty years—that is, £13 15s. in lieu of his present £15 yearly income. The result of this will be a loss of 25s. a year from now till 1794, but an increase to his nominal capital at that time of £50.—We have said that only three courses are open to the fundholder. There is, however, a fourth—that of taking back his supposititious £500 at par. The privileges aforesaid are offered to holders of two other descriptions of stock, but they are not exposed to the compulsion of accepting or selling out.

Such is the method in which Mr. Gladstone's plan affects the public creditor. What are its supposed advantages to the public debtor? Certainly they are not so obvious as to overbear criticism. Some of them even appear contingent, remote, and questionable. When we have said that by the extinction of our oldest creditors, our account with the past and the future will be simplified—that by the creation of a new stock, likely to become so popular as to absorb other species of security, the same object is approached in another direction—that by the issue of Exchequer Bonds a large addition is made to our moveable capital—and that a moral good always results from the

occupation of the public mind with that instructive memorial of ancestral wisdom, the National Debt—we have enumerated all the unquestionable merits of the scheme. The prospect of immediate relief to the amount of a million or two is clean gone. Mr. Goulburn's conversion of the 3½ into 3 per cents. has saved us £525,000 per annum these eight years past, and will save double, that amount for twenty years more, without adding one penny more to the capital of the debt. Now, if the proposed £30,000,000 worth of Exchequer Bonds be taken, we shall save only £75,000 per annum for the next ten years, and £150,000 per annum after that period. As it is impossible to foresee the proportion in which the fundholding class will accept the several propositions presented to them, we cannot calculate the probable saving from the adoption of the methods projected. One, at least, of those methods, has the disagreeable quality of a mortgage—it proposes present or proximate gain at the expense of the next generation. And about all the circumstances of the case, there is an air of uncertainty and transition which suspends judgment. One does not like to re-arrange with one's creditors for cash payments, when the value of money is running down under the influence of quite novel conditions of finance. Forty years is a long time in these days of geological research and political restlessness. We have entered upon an epoch of fiscal phenomena—let us, then, not hastily commit ourselves to the policy of a statesman who boasts adherence to "Conservative principles of finance."

A GLANCE ACROSS EUROPE—WITH A PRACTICAL PURPOSE.

THE record of three Cabinet Councils, within as many days, in the present calm of domestic politics, starts conjecture over the map of our foreign relations. Let us just enumerate the objects that catch the sight between the Channel and the Dardanelles.

In France, M. Veuillot, a newspaper Editor, appeals in person to the Pope, from an interdict put upon his journal (the *Tablet* of France) by the moderate Archbishop Sibour; and the Pope supporting the Editor, good Catholics are virtually warned that the classics are improper reading, and that Ultramontane newspapers participate the sanctity of Church institutes. The Pope having also definitively refused to officiate at the Imperial coronation, the *Moniteur* extinguishes the priestly hope of an alteration in the marriage laws; and the public schools will, no doubt, be made to ostentatiously resent the censure upon their heathen primers. Thus, the new dynasty is on less intimate terms than once with "religion;" but "order and morality" are still cherished at the Tuileries—for the little incident at the theatre reported last week has tightened censorship upon the stage, and the police require of tavern-keepers at whose houses "harmonic meetings" are held, a daily copy of the list of songs. In Italy, we observe Radetzky politely declining the honours proposed to be conferred upon him at Vienna—the promised substitution of civil for military rule indefinitely postponed—spirited replies from the Sardinian Government to the accusations of Austria, whose diplomatists scarcely affect to conceal their resolve to make cause of quarrel where they can find none. On the sides of Swiss mountains, yet clothed with snow, training in the use of arms goes on—and in the playgrounds of Vienna, according to less authentic report, citizens engage in rifle practice on targets bearing the arms of England, with Mazzini and Kossuth for supporters. In Berlin, thousands of workmen lose their assurance of relief in sickness, because the paternal Government is sure that people cannot associate in any capacity without revolutionary intentions. In Munich, as in Naples, Calabrian hats are taken from the heads of their wearers, and the heads themselves, in some cases, subjected to the shears of the prison hair-dresser. Even out at Posen, snuff-boxes and tobacco-pouches bearing certain portraits, are held to indicate the presence of a revolutionary outpost. Lastly, in Constantinople, Prince Menschikoff still holds in *terrorem* his final demand; and the Sultan, perhaps, feels the existence of his Empire to hang on the words of the envoys of France and England, still on their way to the Golden Horn.

On which of these topics can the right honourables daily assembling in Earl Claren-

don's rooms, be in deliberation? Surely, they cannot propose to mediate between the Pontiff and his Protector. It is as little likely they are concocting a remonstrance on behalf of eccentric hats and capillary excesses. The partition of Turkey would be a premature subject of debate. It must be the attitude of Austria towards her Italian neighbours—the reported appeal of Sardinia and the Cantons to British justice—that engages our statesmen day after day. The *Spectator* rightly describes the “maintenance of Public Law in Europe” as jeopardized by the expulsion of the Ticinese from Lombardy, the confiscation of Lombardian estates the property of Piedmontese subjects, and the threatened enforcement of demands unsupported by fact and reason. Our contemporary deprecates the silence of England in a crisis like this, but suppresses the word that seems to tremble on its lips. It has now come to this,—England will not go to war, yet knows not how to preserve peace in consistency with honour. The adoption of the much-ridiculed arbitration project would have saved her from this dilemma. In calmer weather, the proposal of mutual disarmaments and international courts, would have betrayed no weakness, excited no suspicion. Now, we may have to pay a heavy price alike for speech or silence—be disregarded if we remonstrate, and dishonoured if we do not.

SLANDER BY COMPARISON.

CALUMNY, like puffery, may be insinuated—and is, perhaps, most efficacious when least direct. It is thus that our illiberal journals have done the greatest damage of which they are capable to great names and good causes. The latest instance of the kind we have observed occurs in a recent letter from the *Times* Paris correspondent. Writing of the Austrian sequestrations in Lombardy, he remarks that “worse could scarcely be done by Mazzini himself.” Will the gentleman who makes this observation favour us by giving any instance of the slightest public or private injustice committed or sanctioned either by Mazzini himself, or by any member of the Triumvirate Government during their time of power?—any shadow a reason for associating, even in the way of preference, the more than modern Rienzi with the modern Alva?

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING.—An interesting meeting was held on yesterday evening week, in the large room of Exeter Hall, to celebrate the departure of the temperance ship “John Barrow” to Australia with emigrants. The chair was occupied by Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., and among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and Mr. G. Cruikshank. Mr. Cruikshank congratulated his brother teetotallers on the fact, that their movement had been thought of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a hostile article in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was proud of that article in *Blackwood*; it was the first step in advance. The writer of it began by abusing them, he would next give them a little praise, and end by adopting their principles. Captain Wastel, of the “Thirsk,” was the next speaker. He said he had sailed his ship on temperance principles for the last thirteen years, and had never felt the want of intoxicating liquors. A beautiful temperance banner, the gift of the London Temperance League, was then presented by Mr. Buckingham to Captain Cary, the commander of the “John Barrow.” Capt. Cary expressed his thanks for the present, which it was his intention to fly at every port he touched. He would nail it to the mast-head, and sink or swim with it. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Crossley and others on the advantages of temperance, and three hearty cheers were given for the “John Barrow” and its commander.

GAROTTE ROBBERY AT LINCOLN.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night last a daring robbery was committed in Lincoln. Mr. Thomas Winn, one of the most opulent of the citizens, resides in a large mansion in Newland—the mansion itself being a short distance from the street, and approached by a carriage drive. Mr. Winn had been to his extensive brewery premises; and, after calling at his High-street place of business, walked down Newland to his private house. Several persons were passing up and down Newland at the time, as Saturday night is a busy market night. As soon as Mr. Winn had got within the gates of his own premises, and closed the gate, he was seized by three men, one of whom grasped his throat tightly, and threw him upon his back on the ground. Several persons in the street heard faint screams of “Murder, murder!” but until the villains had effected their purpose and got off, the direction of the cry was not ascertained. Mr. Winn, who is advanced in years, was then found just inside the gate in a state of great exhaustion, and suffering much from the injury and fright. The robbers obtained five £10 notes of the bank of Smith, Ellison, and Co., of Lincoln, a purse containing six sovereigns and several half-sovereigns, with a gold watch.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS REFORM.

On Wednesday, Mr. HADFIELD having moved the second reading of the Probate of Wills Bill, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL made an important statement. Having described the measure as imperfect in plan, and calculated, from its wording, to increase the evils which it was intended to remedy, he suggested that if the bill be read a second time, it should be on the understanding that it should be laid upon the table until the Government should be able either to bring in a larger measure on the subject, or so to amend the present one as to embrace the objects which they had in view. He went on to say, it was the intention of Government in their bill to abolish altogether the Metropolitan Court of the Archbishop of York, and to establish one probate court, which should have jurisdiction throughout England and Wales. He proposed at the same time to retain the existing diocesan courts, for the purpose of receiving and passing wills not exceeding a limited amount; and intended that to the Metropolitan court, which should keep a general registry, all the original wills proved throughout the country should be regularly transmitted. To the county he would allow a limited jurisdiction. In reply to Mr. HUME, the learned gentleman added that he desired so far to extend the bill to Scotland and Ireland that henceforth the probate of a will granted in London should be of effect throughout the United Kingdom.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the House had a right to complain that the larger measure promised by the Government, and which was apparently in a forward state, had not been sooner and more regularly announced. The best course would be to postpone the second reading of the bill before the House, until they knew something more definite with regard to that more comprehensive measure to be proposed by the Government. Mr. PHILLIMORE disapproved the passing of the bill as it now stood. Mr. MONCREIFF would support the second reading, on the condition suggested by the Solicitor-General. Mr. COWAN was for the second reading in any case.

Mr. HUME asked the Solicitor-General whether the abolition of all sinecures in the Ecclesiastical Courts was intended? The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied; that it was the intention of the Government, so far as might lie in its power, to abolish them all, as the opprobrium of the present age; but the House must bear its share of that opprobrium as regarded the sinecure enjoyed by Mr. Moore, the reversion of which, having been solemnly sanctioned by the House, must be legalized and continued, at the expense of the country, in the bill which he proposed to introduce.

Mr. WALPOLE thought it would be better to postpone the second reading of the bill; and recommended that that to be introduced by the Government should deal with the whole of the questions at present under the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts.—The discussion terminated in the bill being ordered to be read a second time that day month.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL.

The house then went into committee on this bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. BARROW, to the effect that the power of justices should be limited to their acting in open petty sessions, having been withdrawn; after a slight discussion, Mr. PHINN proposed an amendment giving the magistrate power to inflict corporal punishment in cases embraced by the bill, with the proviso that the punishment should not be inflicted till eight days after the sentence, and that within twenty-four hours after, the depositions should be transmitted to the Home Office, so as to afford the prisoner an opportunity of appeal. Mr. FITZROY thought that the enacting of corporal punishment would tend both to deter the complainants from bringing their cases into court, and to brutalize the community generally. Mr. NEWDEGATE supported Mr. Phinn. Captain SCOBELL said that public opinion, which was decidedly opposed to this brutal form of punishment, both in the army and the navy, could scarcely sanction it in civil life. Mr. PACKE and Mr. AGLIOSBY supported the amendment. Lord LOVAINE, though opposed to corporal punishment as a rule, approved of it when the degradation of the offender rendered him insensible to every other infliction.

Lord PALMERSTON, agreeing that public opinion was at present in favour of corporal punishment in such cases, reminded the House that it would by no means necessarily continue so. He could not, therefore, support the amendment on that ground. The object of the bill being to protect married women, and to encourage them to make complaints against their husbands when the ends of justice required it, would be defeated by the infliction of a punishment so degrading as to induce the wife to screen the offender.

Mr. WALPOLE, Sir J. V. SHELLEY, and Mr. HUME opposed the amendment.

Mr. PHINN stated, in answer to Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. DEEDS, that he should press his amendment, but that he had no objection to withdraw that part of it which related to the power of appeal. On a division, the amendment was defeated by 108 to 50.

Mr. BARROW proposed to insert certain words in the bill to give a power of appeal in this as in all other cases of summary punishment.

Mr. FITZROY said that to do so would be to allow the husband time to influence his wife, and thus to defeat the ends of justice. The amendment was negatived without a division.

The first clause was then agreed to, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THE QUEEN'S ACCOUCHEMENT.

On Thursday addresses were moved in both Houses to offer congratulations to the Queen on her safe deli-

very. The Earl of ABERDEEN, seconded by the Earl of MALMESBURY, who acted for the Opposition in the absence of Lord Derby, moved the address in the House of Peers. That in the Commons was moved by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and seconded by Mr. DISRAELI. The speeches were very brief; and the motions were agreed to amid general cheering.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition to the Peers, signed by 6,000 or 7,000 native inhabitants of Calcutta, complaining of various grievances, and suggesting some special points which required amendment. The petitioners professed the utmost loyalty to the Queen and a sincere desire for the permanence of British supremacy in India. They also acknowledged the blessings of an improved administration under the East India Company; but they thought they had not profited by their connexion with Great Britain to the extent they had a right to look for. Notwithstanding the 87th section of the last Charter Act, which enacted that religion, race, and colour should not disable any native from holding office, they had only been appointed to subordinate posts, inferior to those held by the youngest of the civil servants. Among other things, they suggested that ten years should be the limit of the next lease of power for the Government of India; and that the Government should be composed of Europeans and Natives, partly nominated, and partly elected by some popular body.

The Earls of ALBEMARLE and ELLENBOROUGH spoke on the petition at some length; the former supporting generally, and urging the Government not to legislate permanently; and the latter taking exception to the extravagant propositions made by “Young Calcutta” in the infancy of its education, especially with respect to the proposed Legislative Council, which he said would transfer legislative power to the natives.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Territories.

PIRACY IN BORNEO.

Mr. DRUMMOND begged to ask Lord John Russell whether the Government had received accounts of the breaking-out of the Dyaks into acts of piracy, on the 3rd of February, in Sakarran, under the command of the pirate Rentab, who unfortunately escaped in the action with Captain Farquhar; the forcible coming out of a balla (or assemblage for warlike purposes); in war vessels (bangongs); and the attacking the forts at the mouths of the rivers Sakarran and Rejang, by which Mr. Lee and many persons with him lost their lives; again rendering insecure to mercantile interests the whole coast of Borneo.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that the Government had received information from Sir J. Brooke, before he left this country, stating that accounts had reached him that piracy had recommenced in Borneo, and that a collision had taken place, although he (Lord J. Russell) did not remember all the particulars stated by the hon. gentleman. On hearing that, Lord Clarendon had written to the First Lord of the Admiralty, requesting that he would direct the attention of the Admiral on the station to the state of affairs, and his right hon. friend the First Lord had given the necessary directions.

Mr. HUME asked whether the noble lord was aware of the fact, that these alleged acts of piracy took place seventy miles up the country?

IRISH FAMINE DEBTS.

Mr. G. H. MOORE moved a resolution to the effect, that it was the duty of the House to consider the Irish Consolidated Annuities with a view to a more equitable settlement, by remitting the amount charged on account of the Labour-Rate Acts of 1846 and 1847. His argument was, that the loans were contracted involuntarily; that they were, in fact, forced on the proprietors; that Sir Charles Trevelyan, “a dogmatist whom no experience could teach, a theorist whom no evidence could instruct, a practical blunderer whom failure served only to harden,”—dominated over the Administration; and that as Parliament had assented to what was done, Ireland ought not to be made to bear the burden of its inadequate measures. Mr. FRENCH seconded the motion; and took the Chancellor of the Exchequer to task for having promised an Irish deputation on the subject, that he would give them a speedy answer and settle the question on its merits independently of the Budget.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, vindicated the Government measures for the relief of Ireland under the famine; and showed that, as no loan could be made without a presentment, and no presentment without the consent of the landlords, their functions had not been set aside. It was easy to be wise after the fact; but the famine had raged in a manner that could not have been foreseen. He warmly defended Sir Charles Trevelyan from the attack of Mr. Moore, made in terms he had never before heard applied by a Member of Parliament to a public servant whose advice Government had adopted, and for which they, not he, were responsible. With respect to the charge brought by Mr. French, he explained, speaking from a written record, that he had stated the reverse of what was imputed to him. He was bound by public duty not to state the intentions of the Government until the 18th, when he should make his financial statement.

The debate was continued by Mr. HERBERT, who supported the motion; showing that the landlords were under compulsion from the people in many instances when the presentments were agreed to. Lord JOHN RUSSELL recounted the history of the legislation of the famine period, to show that the evils outran anticipation; and that, had his Cabinet had foreknowledge, they would have adopted different measures. Colonel DUNNE, Mr. J. BALL, Capt. LAFFAN, Mr. VINCENT SCULLY, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WHALLEY,

and Mr. ISAAC BUTT, supported the motion. Sir CHARLES WOOD repeated the historical statement of Lord John Russell, and pointed out, in addition, that nothing had been said by Mr. Gladstone excluding the Government from a fair and equitable consideration of the subject. Mr. NAPIER spoke on behalf of the motion, and Mr. MOORE replied. The House then divided; when there were—For the motion, 95; against it, 143: majority for Government, 48.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—THE NATIONAL DEBT RESOLUTIONS.

On Friday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, and of which a summary is given elsewhere. He did not recommend these propositions, he said, as effecting any large sweeping changes, but as just and prudent in themselves, and as laying the foundation of more extended future improvements. The operations effected upon the debt in former years by Lord Bexley, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Goulburn, were widely different from, and more simple and easy than, any that could be now carried into effect, an enormous amount of stock being exempt from compulsory operation. But the Government thought that, although they could not accomplish such magnificent results as were achieved at former periods, the time had come when a beginning might be made, which would be useful as far as it went. The plan they proposed consisted of three portions. The first was the liquidation of certain minor stocks, namely, South Sea Stock, Old and New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities 1726, and Three per Cent. Annuities 1751; the aggregate amount of which was about £9,500,000. It was proposed to tender to the holders of these stocks certain alternatives besides that of being paid off. A moderate reduction of the rate of interest would thereby be effected, which, if only a quarter per cent., would produce a permanent saving of £25,000 a-year. If cash were called for, the Government would be enabled to employ balances now lying idle. The second portion of the plan related to the issue of Exchequer bonds, and the third to a voluntary commutation of the Three per Cent. Consols and the Three per Cent. Reduced, making together a capital of nearly £500,000,000, thereby laying the foundation of a permanent, irredeemable Two-and-a-half per Cent. stock, which was the ultimate aim of the Government, and the key of the resolutions he should move. The Exchequer bonds would be transferable by simple delivery; they would bear interest at 2½ per cent. for a time to be fixed by Parliament, reducible at the discretion of the Treasury, and afterwards to bear 2½ per cent. until the year 1894, when they would be subject to redemption; the amount of the bonds not to exceed £30,000,000. It was further proposed that these Exchequer bonds should be exchangeable for Exchequer bills, or against the new stocks created by the resolutions, or be sold by the Government, and the proceeds employed in the purchase of stock for cancellation. There were some points of difficulty with reference to these securities, to obviate which he thought the wisest course would be to entrust the Government with a discretion, the amount of the bonds being limited. The Exchequer bonds, however, would not furnish a basis sufficiently broad for the intended operation. He believed they would not suit all holders of stock; that, while they would be sought as commercial and trading securities, they would not be held as permanent property, especially by trustees. To meet the wishes of all public creditors, therefore, it was proposed to afford the means of voluntary conversion of the great Three per Cent. stocks, and, until the 10th of October, to allow the holders of Three per Cent. Consols and Three per Cent. Reduced the option of exchanging the stocks either into Exchequer bonds at par, or into a new Three-and-a-half per Cent. stock, at the rate of £82 10s. of the latter for every £100 of the former, which would give a permanent income of £2 17s. 9d., instead of £3; or it would be open to them to take, for every £100 stock, £110 of a Two-and-a-half per Cent. stock guaranteed for forty years. But it was intended to limit the extent of this option. The objection to the last alternative was that, in order to reduce the annual charge of the debt, the capital or principal would be increased; but Mr. Gladstone argued that, taking the creation of this stock in conjunction with that of the Three-and-a-half per Cent. stock, posterity would suffer no disadvantage. On the contrary, posterity would enjoy a reduction of the annual charge for the debt. By the original draught of the resolutions it was left to the option of all holders of the great Three per Cent. stocks to exchange into the new Three-and-a-half per Cent. stock. This might have entailed an increase of the nominal capital of the debt to the extent of £50,000,000, and he did not think the risk of so large an increase should be incurred. It was intended, therefore, to limit the amount of Three per Cent. stock to be commuted to £30,000,000, according to priority, the holders of the Three per Cent. stocks having still, however, the option of exchanging it for Three-and-a-half per Cents. or Exchequer bonds. The utmost nominal addition that could be made to the capital of the National Debt would consequently be something more than £3,000,000. It was proposed that the Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery and the Accountant in Bankruptcy should not have the power of exercising the option of commuting the greater stocks standing in their names. Mr. Gladstone concluded with a simple expression of thanks for the patience with which he had been heard, and sat down amid much cheering.

Mr. HUME followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, approving of the plan. But various objections were raised by succeeding speakers. Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected that it was wrong to add to the capital of the National Debt, even if the sum were only three millions. Mr. HENLEY founded his opposition on the

ground that it was not usual to entrust the Minister of the day with the power of acting on the money market by issuing thirty millions of Exchequer Bonds. Mr. Alderman THOMPSON mistrusted the scheme, which was the boldest he had ever heard. Mr. J. B. SMITH asked what was the use of creating a Two-and-a-half per Cent. stock limited to thirty millions? It was urged by several Hon. MEMBERS as doubtful, whether Exchequer Bills at One-and-a-half and Exchequer Bonds at Two-and-a-half per cent. would circulate together. Sir FITZROY KELLY characterised as a delusion the apparent option between the three new kinds of security. No man in his senses would accept either the Three-and-a-half per Cents. or the Exchequer Bonds, when he might have the Two-and-a-half per Cent. He attempted also to show that Government proposed to convert £100 stock into £110 "capital" redeemable at the end of forty years. Mr. WILSON answered this objection, and accused Sir F. Kelly of having fallen into the grossest errors. Mr. SPOONER was inclined to be favourable to the scheme, but deprecated haste.

Mr. DISRAELI urged delay; but understanding from Lord John Russell that the Government would press the propositions, made a long and sarcastic attack upon the outward features of the scheme, reserving his more formal opposition until the proper time should arrive. He ridiculed the supporters of the measure for not agreeing as to their grounds of eulogium; and with regard to the measure itself, drew a whimsical picture of the manner in which he conceived it to have been heralded forth as a gigantic and dazzling scheme, as the great object of a great financial age, to result only in the creation of a new Two-and-a-half per Cent. stock! He had never known such a vast and subtle machinery brought to bear upon so small a result; and he complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon being the only person who could have performed the feat. He asked, "Why had all this bother" been made about the measure, and whither was it to lead? And he pitied her Majesty's subjects that they should wake up to so miserable a result after anticipating the liquidation of the entire national debt.

[Late on Monday night, the report of the committee upon the Consolidated Fund and National Debt Redemption Acts was brought up and agreed to, with certain amendments, and the necessary notices were ordered to be given.]

The House being still in committee of supply, a conversation arose on the examination of candidates for the diplomatic service, upon an inquiry made by Mr. EWART as to the intentions of the Government. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the subject was still under consideration. Lord STANLEY spoke in favour of a plan of submitting candidates to examination before they were appointed to fill even a subordinate post. He would abolish retiring pensions. But he would not require examination from the heads of the diplomatic department. Lord PALMERSTON thought a moderate examination of candidates for the post of unpaid attaché might be established; and when in office he had taken some steps for that purpose. But he defended the existing system. Mr. DISRAELI supported the principle laid down by Lord Stanley, which sooner or later must be adopted.

[In the Lords on Monday, the Earl of MALMESBURY explained that the scheme for the examination of candidates had not originated with the late Government.]

Lord ADOLPHUS VANE then interposed a motion respecting the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Perrin to the jury on the trial of the soldiers at Six-mile-bridge; a spirited discussion on which was interrupted by a promise from Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the Earl of Clarendon would shortly make a communication on the subject.

The House then resumed—having been in committee more than six hours without taking a single vote—and immediately adjourned.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT CANTERBURY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved that the House concur with the Commons in an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the late election at Canterbury. He trusted that no technical objection arising out of the terms of the report would be raised.

Lord LYNCHURST fully agreed with the noble Earl's condemnation of corrupt practices at elections, but cautioned their lordships not to strain the law to a construction which it ought not to bear. The committee had not reported in the exact words of the Act of Parliament, and their lordships would, therefore, if the blunder was not corrected, be proceeding upon an untruth.

The LORD CHANCELLOR denied that they were guilty of anything like an untruth in disregarding the *ipsissima verba* of the Act. He thought that it was not really important whether the words "extensively prevailed" or another expression had been used.

Lord ST. LEONARDS contended that the Act of Parliament was perfectly plain, that the committee should have used the exact words of the Act, and that their lordships would create a dangerous precedent should they carry this address.

Lord CAMPBELL declared that the committee had advisedly used their own expression in preference to the wording of the Act; and that it was a serious thing to impute to a committee of the other House an untruth.

Lord REDESDALE expressed himself strongly in favour of a literal adherence to the words of the Act of Parliament, inasmuch as any other course might expose constituencies to the tyranny of a party majority in Parliament.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE commented on the "special pleading" resorted to by those who opposed the address, all the responsibility of which her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to take upon them-

selves. He warned their lordships that they would forfeit the respect of the country if they appeared to countenance the corrupt practices which had of late prevailed.

After a few words in explanation from Lord ST. LEONARDS and Lord REDESDALE, Lord LYNCHURST withdrew his amendment, and the motion was then agreed to.

CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES BILL.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, although the Government had not asked for the written opinion of the law officers of the Crown, they had given him their opinion that, in the event of the Clergy Reserves being secularised by the Legislature of Canada, and of the act receiving the Royal assent, there would be no claim for any payment from the Consolidated Fund.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the bill, Mr. WALPOLE stated the principal objections against the bill; expressing his doubt as to its involving the principle of local self-government, to which he was in favour in the fullest sense of the word; and urging that in the present case there were anterior obligations resting on the Imperial Parliament for the preservation of certain guaranteed rights which could not be repudiated without a breach of national faith. Unless the House were prepared to adopt the Voluntary principle, to sow the seeds of religious strife in the colony, to shake the confidence of other churches in endowments, and to set race against race, he entreated them, upon every principle of policy and expediency, as well as of honour and justice, to pause before they gave their assent to this bill.

Mr. HUME, while giving Mr. Walpole all credit for sincerity, did not share in his alarm. The Clergy Reserves had been a source of religious irritation, and an impediment to emigration; their abolition was required by civil and religious liberty, and would promote the confidence of the colonists in the Home Government.

Mr. DRUMMOND described the bill, notwithstanding its alterations, as a measure of Church plunder; and considered that as the Government were playing Filch in Canada, they should play Sixteen-String Jack in Ireland, and Captain Macheath in England—making a beginning with the see of Oxford.

Mr. K. SEYMER would support the bill, as a Conservative, and without wishing to see the secularization of the Reserves.

Mr. LIDDELL denied that a majority of public feeling was always a just criterion of what was right; and deprecated the passing of a measure which was opposed to the faith and loyalty of the minority in Canada.

Sir E. DERING considered that the question depended upon the permanency of the acts of 1791 and 1840; and his conclusions upon that point led him to support the bill; but he did not wish to deprive the Protestant clergy of their rights.

Mr. CHILD argued against the bill on the ground that it was an Imperial question, which, if decided according to the wishes of the Canadian Parliament, would involve a violation of the plighted faith of the Crown and the kingdom.

Mr. F. PERL said Mr. Walpole had endeavoured to fasten upon this bill the stigma of a breach of trust; whereas, if there was one accusation from which it was more free than another, it was this. All the obligations of public faith were scrupulously fulfilled by it. It protected existing incumbents, and was conceived in the spirit of the constitutional act of 1791. It was founded upon the principle of strict impartiality towards all religious denominations in the colony, and of leaving to its Legislature the management of local affairs. Was not this a question that should be entrusted to the colonial Legislature? These lands, it is said, were the property of England; but we had surrendered to the Canadian Parliament all the waste lands of the Crown, and what distinction was there between institutions in Canada for the administration of justice and those for the inculcation of Divine truth? Mr. Walpole had argued that the settlement of 1840 was final; but it was final only in the sense that the Canadian people were expected to acquiesce in an arrangement of a question which had been an element of strife and dissension. Not believing that the passing of this bill would cloud the prospects of the Church of England in Canada, and knowing that it would tend to cement the ties which bound the colony with the mother country, he hoped the House would adopt it.

Mr. NAPIER entered elaborately into the statements on the other side, declaring that the faith of the Crown was pledged, and could not be broken by law; and that because the Government could not violate it themselves, they wished to put it into other hands for that purpose. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied that the measure was not an act of confiscation, but a redistribution made for the good of the people of Canada.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought that the proceedings of that day would cast a stain upon the character of British statesmen. He had heard nothing like a solid defence of this bill from the Ministerial side of the House, certainly not in the "feeble" speech of the Solicitor-General. It would be a sad day for this country when Ministers deviated from an honourable course on this question, and when the distinct proviso of the late Sir Robert Peel should be violated. He taunted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with inconsistency in having first called the bill just and righteous, and having been compelled subsequently to admit that it was a breach of credit. Had he remained in office he would have been prepared to do justice to the people of Canada. He earnestly called upon the House to reject this "wrongful bill."

Lord J. RUSSELL accused Sir J. Pakington of having brought unfair charges against the Ministry.

and of having argued the question on wrong grounds. The real argument in favour of the bill was, that it gave to the Canadians self-government—a boon for which they had petitioned. He then reminded the right hon. gentleman that while in office he had expressed an opinion in favour of redistribution. He declined to enter into a discussion on the good or evil of the Voluntary principle. That was a question for the Canadians themselves. The real issue was self-legislation. Mr. Fox had laid down the principle of this bill in 1791; and it was important that our dealings with so vast a colony should be of the most liberal kind. The preservation of our colonies, in fact, was involved in the principle.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by 288 to 208—majority, 80.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Early on Monday, Mr. MILNES said that the noble lord the member for the city of London had, in his speech on the general subject of education, stated the desire of the Government to give every encouragement to the universities to institute measures of self-reform. The noble lord in that speech used the word "universities," and it was desirable to know whether, in using that term, the noble lord intended to use it in the more restricted sense of the corporate body of each university, or in a more comprehensive sense, extending to the separate colleges. This subject excited considerable interest in a large body of persons. He therefore asked the noble lord whether he intended to imply that the support and assistance of the Government would be given to such colleges as might be desirous to obtain the aid of Parliament to enable them to dispense with their obligations to their present statutes, and to substitute such other statutes as might seem to them advisable for the advantage of their separate societies and for the public good.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was impossible that he could bind the Government to such an extent, but he would say with respect to the colleges, as with respect to the universities, that the Government would take into consideration any proposition from the colleges, as well as from the universities, supposing the public good to be attained by the proposed alteration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. V. SMITH, chairman of the Cambridge election committee, has moved for and obtained an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at elections in that borough. He confessed that, in his opinion, the commission, useful as it would be, would not reach the whole of the evil. Mr. LABOUCHERE has also obtained a commission of inquiry into corrupt practices at Hull.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir B. HALL, stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the reform of the corporation of London.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented to the House of Lords a petition from master-mariners, mates, and seamen of Hartlepool, against the repeal of the provisions of the act of 12th Victoria, which restricts the number of foreign seamen in British ships; and protesting against the alterations intended by Government. He supported the petition; deprecating the employment of foreign seamen as calculated to make the position of British seamen worse for the benefit of shipowners. He dreaded the "exodus" of British seamen, by the reduction of their wages. Earl GRANVILLE deprecated the discussion of bills before they are introduced; entered his protest against the imputation that the Government desire to lower the wages of our seamen, and thought they would be improved by a little competition. Lord COLCHESTER and the Earl of WALDEGRAVE supported the prayer of the petition; Earl GREY and the Duke of ARGYLL spoke against it.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, stated that recent desertions from her Majesty's ships on the home-station had occurred in consequence of the high wages offered by the mercantile marine, and of the unscrupulous endeavours of certain parties, and not on account of a case of corporal punishment of a petty officer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. J. B. SMITH, promised that the question of a decimal coinage shall speedily come under the consideration of a select committee.

Sir B. HALL gave notice, on Friday, that on an early day he should bring the question of dockyard promotion before the House. Mr. STAFFORD expressed a hope that an early day would be given for such discussion, in justice to the late Board of Admiralty. Lord JOHN RUSSELL suggested Thursday, the 14th inst., for the consideration of the subject.

The SPEAKER announced on Monday, that the petitions against the returns for Carlow, Leitrim, Cashel, and Salisbury had been abandoned; and a new writ was ordered for the borough of Carlow, in the room of Colonel Bruen, deceased.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MANGOLSFIELD.—The trial for manslaughter of Perkins and Maycock, to whose neglect was ascribed this fatal accident, has terminated in their acquittal; but the jury at the same time expressed an opinion that the company should exercise additional caution in sending special trains, following so soon after the regular passenger trains.

SALE OF A WIFE IN LONDON.—By an application for a summons made at the Lambeth Police Court on Wednesday, it became known that a blacksmith named Turner, lately purchased a wife in the person of a Mrs. Huntley, for "a pot of beer and a three-penny pie!"

ELECTION INQUIRIES.

The General Committee of Elections have struck five new committees since the Easter recess. That for Dartmouth, where Sir T. Herbert has been petitioned against, includes Mr. W. Miles (chairman), Mr. H. Langston, Mr. E. Fellowes, the Hon. G. H. C. Byng, and Viscount Newark. For Taunton, where Mr. A. Mills' seat is contested, the committee consists of Sir George Grey (chairman), Mr. C. G. Du Pre, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Mr. H. B. Coles, and Mr. J. Pilkington. For Leicester, where Sir J. Walsley and Mr. R. Gardner are petitioned against, the committee consists of Mr. Divett (chairman), Mr. S. Gregson, Mr. R. T. Parker, Lord Dalrymple, and Mr. M. Kendall. For Tynemouth, Sir B. Hall (chairman), Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. W. Forbes, and Mr. Bass. The member petitioned against is Mr. Hugh Taylor. For Cockermouth, Mr. G. A. Hamilton (chairman), Mr. Cheetham, Mr. R. Moore, the Hon. C. Berkeley, and Lord J. Manners. The members petitioned against are Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Wyndham. The proceedings during the week have been of very diminished interest.

The Athlone committee has been occupied in examining the disputed qualification of Mr. Keogh, who was himself examined on Monday and yesterday.

The Leicester committee met on Friday, when Mr. Sergeant Kinglake opened the case for the petitioners, and proceeded to call evidence in support of his statements. The first four witnesses swore to the fact that on the evening of Sunday, the 31st of October last, Topps, a publican, was heard publicly and distinctly to declare that he voted for the low party at last election, because, in consideration of his vote, he had been paid the balance of a bill incurred at the election in 1847, amounting to £4 15s., and that he certainly should not have voted at all unless he had been so paid. One of these witnesses said that Topps, though not drunk, was scarcely sober at the time—what he would call "leaky." The next witness (Ludlam) said that he had deceived the petitioners in reference to his evidence, and that the questionable transactions of which he could speak related to elections which took place 15 years ago, and more. This witness admitted he had been drinking brandy, and gave his evidence in a very incoherent manner. John Kirk, stocking weaver, said that he gave his vote at the last election for Walsley and Gardner totally irrespective of reward or valuable consideration of any kind. He received £5 10s. to distribute among the bandmen for their day's work at the charring, which he did, in sums of 10s. to each man. 10s. he retained, and he admitted that he had concealed from the petitioner's agents that it was given him as a fair remuneration for a hard day's work. Since the election he had received from one Holyoake, a man in the interest of the petitioners, three sums of money—namely, 5s., 7s., and 8s., together with magnificent promises, to swear falsely, as there was no possibility of contradiction. A breakfast he had had with a neighbour, a framesmith, of the name of Chamberlain, on the morning of the polling day, had been ordered or paid for by a Mr. Corah, a large manufacturer in Leicester.

On Saturday, notwithstanding Serjeant Wilkins' objections, the petitioners were allowed to examine Kirk and Jehu Joshua Samson Ludlam, two of their own witnesses, on the subject of the persuasion and bribes they had received from Holyoake to come up to London and swear falsely that Mr. Corah paid for the breakfast at Chamberlain's, and otherwise to perjure themselves; and then Mr. Motteram begged an adjournment till Monday, as his principals were engaged elsewhere, and he did not feel himself at liberty to proceed further with this part of the case in their absence. After a clearance of the room and a consultation, the committee announced that they had agreed to adjourn till Monday, at 12 o'clock, adding that the absence of both the leading counsel for the petitioners was unjust to their constituents and disrespectful to the committee.

On Monday Sergeant Kinglake insisted on being heard with reference to the intimation the committee had made on the preceding day in respect to his and Mr. Macaulay's absence, and after a discussion of half an hour it was agreed that the obnoxious words should be struck out of the minutes. The rest of the day was spent by the petitioners, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the sitting members' agents, in examining witnesses in direct contradiction to those whom they had called on the two preceding days. The evidence was explanatory of the manner in which the petitioners had been what one of the witnesses called "let in and sucked" in regard to a great portion of their case.

On the motion of Mr. Sotherton, the House of Commons has ordered that the reports of all election committees, together with the minutes of proceedings, which have not been ordered to be printed this session, be printed forthwith; and also that the reports of all election committees, together with the minutes of proceedings, be laid on the table of the House, and printed.

THE EDUCATIONAL GRANT this year is to be increased £100,000. In 1850, it was £125,000; in 1851, £150,000; in 1852, £160,000; and this year £260,000 is to be proposed—being an augmentation nearly equal to the entire contribution of 1850. As the bulk of the grant goes to Church schools, it is very likely that the prospect of so large an addition to their resources may induce the National Society to support the new education scheme, especially as most of the money is likely to find its way to rural districts.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—At ten minutes past one on Thursday, the Queen was safely delivered of a son. Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse, were present in her Majesty's room; and in the adjoining apartments, besides Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, there were the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Granville, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Palmerston, and the Lord Chancellor. The news was made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns. At three o'clock a Privy Council was held, and it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery, be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury for use in churches. The members of the Royal Family, great numbers of ladies, ministers and members of Parliament, have called at Buckingham Palace. It has been remarked that on Wednesday the Queen visited the Duchess of Gloucester. This is the eighth child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert—the others being:—

Princess Royal, born	November 21, 1840.
Prince of Wales	November 9, 1841.
Princess Alice	April 25
Alfred Ernest Albert	August 6 ... 1844.
Princess Helena	May 25
Princess Louisa	March 18 ... 1848.
Arthur William Patrick May 1	1850.

Her Majesty is now in her thirty-fourth year, and three months senior of her Royal Consort. The daily bulletins of the health of the Queen and the infant prince have been very satisfactory.

THE "ROYAL WETNURSE," Mrs. Mackintosh, is a native of Strathnairn, near Inverness, and is a "tall, black-eyed, and handsome specimen of a Highland woman."

SIR ROBERT PEEL has been delivering a lecture on "Switzerland," to the members and friends of the Leamington Literary Institute.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to confer the honour of a baronetcy upon Dr. Henry Holland, one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD is about to be summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth, in the county of Middlesex.

THE EARL OF ELLESMERE is to be her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the Great Exhibition at New York. The appointment of a Royal Commissioner is a graceful act of courtesy towards the States; and the act will lose nothing in the hands of Lord Ellesmere (formerly Lord Leveson Gower), who unites, with great wealth and distinguished birth, popular manners and the species of talent most serviceable in such a mission.

THE CASE OF MR. CRAFTURD.—We understand that an ample apology has been sent by the Tuscan authorities, through the Foreign Office, to Mr. Crafturd, the English gentleman who was compelled to leave the dominions of the Grand Duke. The objection to Mr. Crafturd's return to Tuscany has at the same time been withdrawn.—*Daily News.*

MONUMENT TO DR. JENNER.—Prince Albert has headed a subscription-list with a donation of £25, towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. The statue is to be a colossal bronze figure, to be erected in the metropolis. The model has been designed by Mr. Calder Marshall.

OUR AFRICAN TERRITORIES.—The *Gazette* of Friday night contains the appointment of Lieutenant-General Cathcart to the office of High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony, except the territories of the Orange River Sovereignty; Sir G. Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and C. M. Owen, Esq., are appointed assistants to the High Commissioner. Sir G. Russell Clerk is further named Special Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the Orange River Sovereignty.

CABINET COUNCILS at the Foreign Office have been frequent during the last few days. One was held on Saturday, a second on Monday, and a fourth yesterday; the sittings have been unusually prolonged.

MRS. H. B. STOWE, together with her husband and her brother (Rev. C. Beecher) and his family, as well as Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," arrived by the "Canada," at Liverpool, on Sunday.

THE MILLINERS.—The lady who originated the late discussion in the *Times* concerning the miseries endured by milliners's assistants and apprentices, has, unexpectedly to herself, received several sums of money to aid her in forming an establishment on better principles. She intends providing for her young people all the comforts of a home, limiting the hours of work, never to exceed twelve, including a proper time out of that for meals of the best, both in quality and quantity; and also providing a library for their use in leisure hours, comfortable and healthy bedrooms, and a month's vacation at the termination of the summer season.—A manufacturer suggests that the great millinery establishments be made subject to the Factory Act, restricting the hours of labour to ten and a half per day; and the *Times* approves the suggestion. Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Grainger report that by the action of a society which they conduct, a considerable reduction has already been made in the hours of female labour.

Law, Police, and Assize.

BOY THIEVES.—At the Thames Court, last week, a boy named Richard Braxton, only eleven years of age, was charged with stealing 4s. from his parents. The prisoner's mother, who was much agitated and sobbed loudly, proceeded to state that her son had committed many robberies. Mr. Yardley: Does his father chastise him? Mrs. Braxton said the boy's father had flogged him most unmercifully to cure him of his bad habits, but without effect, and she had adopted the opposite course and tried kindness and allowed him money to spend, but all her kindness and indulgences were of no avail. The prisoner, who was not at all affected by the distress of his mother, was silent, and the questions of the magistrate could not obtain a word from him. Mr. Yardley said, the prisoner seemed to be a most incorrigible boy, and it was no use sending him to prison to be flogged, as the father had already done it, and in vain. He would therefore try what imprisonment could effect. He sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.—On Wednesday two children, named John Bryan and Daniel Sullivan, each nine years of age, whose heads scarcely reached above the dock, were charged with stealing a piece of brass, value two shillings, from the shop of Mr. Croucher, chemist, 123. High-street, Shadwell. The prisoner Bryan was pale and attenuated, and, as well as Sullivan, appeared utterly unconscious of any offence. The former is an orphan. Mr. Yardley: Where do you live now? Bryan: With my aunt, sir, at Orchard-row, Ratcliff. Mr. Yardley: You look pale; do you ever get a full meal? Bryan: A what, sir? Mr. Yardley: Do you ever get enough to eat? Prisoner: Sometimes; not often, sir. Mr. Yardley (to Sullivan): Where do you live? Sullivan: With my father and mother, sir. Mr. Yardley: What is your father? Sullivan: He labours in the dock, sir. Mr. Yardley: And where is your mother? Sullivan: At home, at Blue-anchor-alley, sir. Mr. Yardley: How do you children obtain a livelihood? Bryan: We go along-shore, sir. Mr. Yardley: And how do you dispose of what you get? Bryan: We sell it to Mr. Paine, sir. Mr. Yardley: What is he? Bryan: He keeps a rag-shop, sir. Mr. Yardley: Yes, one of those pestilential nuisances which are the greatest incentives to crime in the world. Inspector Sullivan, K 7, said several robberies had been committed in the neighbourhood, and if the prisoners were remanded perhaps some of the property would be found at Paine's. Mr. Yardley: No; bad as the class is, I am not going to send innocent babies to prison; for these poor creatures, as babies, are innocent. Cases of this kind are on the increase every day. Surely the public ought to be the guardians of these creatures. They were no insignificant portions of creation—no insignificant atoms, but germs of humanity's best developments, and should be looked to. He would remand the case for one day to allow the attention of the parish officers of Shadwell to be called to it. Mr. Pemble, constable of Shadwell, said: The aunt of the boy Bryan may object to the arrangement, as next of kin. Mr. Yardley: Do not tell me of any such thing. He is a child of the public, and his aunt has no claim on him.

REFUSING PAYMENT OF TITHES.—Yesterday week, nearly 200 inhabitant householders of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, were summoned before Mr. Corrie, at the Clerkenwell Court, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Worthington, rector of Holy Trinity chapelry, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, to show cause why they refused to pay the composition tithe rates accruing and arising in the said district of Holy Trinity. The Court was crowded to excess, and considerable interest was manifested. The first summons heard was that issued against Mr. Harry Mack, of No. 8, High Holborn, for a claim of two tithe rates, amounting to 8s., due on the 25th of March. The Rev. Dr. Worthington having been sworn, said that he was perpetual curate of Holy Trinity. The Rev. Mr. Robinson ceased to be rector, being dead. He (Dr. Worthington) and the Rev. Mr. Toogood were present at the induction. Holy Trinity was not in the parish of St. Pancras. The ground was consecrated. Mr. Stammers for the defendant contended that the production of the copy of the plan, &c., from the Bishop of London's registry was not legal evidence. The originals ought to have been brought before the bench. He also urged that the locality of Holy Trinity was in St. Pancras, and not in St. Andrew's parish. The learned gentleman addressed the bench at considerable length, submitting that his objection ought to be considered, and that the subject of tithes called loudly for a reform. Mr. Corrie said he would take time to consider the subject, and look attentively over the law which had been referred to, and he should give his decision a week hence.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BRIXTON.—On Wednesday, Elizabeth Vickers was tried for the murder of her master, Mr. Jones, at Brixton. The particulars of the case were mentioned when the woman was examined by a magistrate. A coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Accidental death," believing that the wound on the head, to which death was ascribed, had resulted from the old man's falling down. A witness who was examined at the inquest, and whose evidence influenced the jury, was not produced on Wednesday. The evidence then showed that Vickers was a violent and drunken woman when living with Jones; that she was entitled to £1,000 in the Funds on his death, and was, besides, residuary legatee under his will; and that there was considerable mystery connected with the old gentleman's death, casting strong suspicion on Vickers, especially if all the statements of neighbours and others could be implicitly relied on. But there was no direct proof that she

prisoner struck a blow which had been fatal to her master; and it was apparent that there was a struggle between Vickers and Jones's relatives and others, as to who should succeed to Jones's property. An important witness, Mr. Key, a surgeon, drew the deceased's will, in which £300 was left to Mr. Key. Mr. Jones was eighty-four years old, and suffered from gout. The counsel for the defence, Mr. Clarkson, denied that the evidence supported a charge of homicide in any shape. The prisoner was prosecuted that she might be deprived of the money which had been left to her by Mr. Jones. He then went through the evidence with a damaging effect; attacking Mr. Key, and commenting on the absence of the man who had stated at the inquest that he saw Mr. Jones fall down in the garden, striking his head against a wall, a day or two before his death. After Mr. Justice Erie had summed up, the jury immediately pronounced a verdict of "Not guilty."

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.—On Thursday, Thomas Mackett was put on his trial for the murder of Eliza Lee, by drowning her in the Regent's Canal. But no conclusion was come to: the jury retired; and, after more than four hours' absence, when there was no prospect of their agreeing, they were discharged—a surgeon having deposed that one was so ill that his further deprivation of sustenance would be dangerous to life. The prisoner was ordered to be detained, and he will be tried for the offence by another jury.

TWO TEMPTERS PUNISHED.—Two Jews, named Alexander, were convicted of feloniously receiving property stolen from Mr. Harris, a harness-black-maker. The case was a very bad one. The prisoners prompted a youth named Manchec, clerk to Mr. Harris, to rob his employer; Manchec took large quantities of the blacking, which the Jews sold, giving the youth some of the proceeds. Manchec was arrested; but he appeared as a witness against his tempters; and subsequently he was set at liberty—Mr. Harris preferring no charge against him. The convicts were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

THE ROBBERY AT MISS KELLY'S.—John Baker, labourer, was found guilty of stealing in the dwelling-house of Frances Marie Kelly one barometer and one handkerchief, her property, and afterwards breaking out of the same house. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The prisoner, who is a tall ruffianly-looking man, of seafaring appearance, said, in a most impudent tone, "Can't you make it ten?" and, as he left the dock, muttered some imprecations against the judge.

CONTRACTS WITH WORKMEN.—Mr. Arnold, the Westminster magistrate, has given a decision of some importance to the employers of workmen. Mr. Cooper, a cabinet-maker, had a man named Cavanaugh in his service, at day-work; but he changed the engagement to piece-work. Cavanaugh undertook to make a wardrobe for £3 10s.; but, after drawing £2 16s. 6d., the man took away his tools, left the shop, and the wardrobe remained unfinished. Mr. Cooper summoned him for "neglecting to fulfil" his engagement. The magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction; the engagement to make the wardrobe for a certain sum, no time being specified, is not a contract which comes under the penal statute—the workman is not the servant in such a case. The complainant's remedy lay in the County Court, not the Police Office.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—William Terrell was convicted of the murder of Joseph Quin, at Manchester. One night Terrell and Quin had been drinking together; Terrell had a knife concealed about him; he had a revengeful feeling towards Quin. He tried to induce Quin "to strike him first," but Quin would not; whereupon Terrell repeatedly stabbed him. The counsel for the prisoner urged that possibly the crime was only manslaughter; that a man who had seen the occurrence was not present as a witness; and that Quin might really have struck the prisoner. When the culprit was sentenced to be hanged, his exclamations showed the anguish of his mind.

EXECUTIONS DURING THE PAST WEEK.—C. Moore, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, at Ashflats, was executed on Saturday, in front of the county prison, Stafford. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present. More decorum than is usual on similar occasions prevailed. The unhappy culprit, attended by the ministers of religion, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and, after a few moments spent in prayer, the bolt was withdrawn. After having been suspended for the usual time, the body was cut down and interred in the burying-ground of the chapel within the jail. Before his execution, Moore confessed his crime to the Catholic priest who attended him, entirely exonerating the younger Blackburn, Walsh (who was convicted with him), and other parties upon whom suspicion rested, from any participation in the crime. He stated that Walsh and himself had planned the robbery, but were prevented from committing it at the appointed time, and that he afterwards, and entirely unaided, perpetrated the burglary and murders. He declined to detail the mode in which the unhappy couple met their fate, but stated that he used no combustible materials. Walsh has been respited.—The execution of H. Dobson, who was convicted on the clearest evidence of the murder of Catherine Sheridan, a young woman with whom he had cohabited, at Wakefield, on the 18th of February last, took place at York the same day, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, who manifested no feeling except that of sorrow at the melancholy spectacle. He is said to have died penitent.

The crime of child-stripping is said to be on the increase in Glasgow.

Literature.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

SECOND NOTICE.

The *Church of England Quarterly* is of rather less than average interest. It discourses, however, pleasantly and impressively of Josephus and Petrarch; and reviews, in a spirit of gratifying Liberalism, the political aspects of Europe.—The *New Quarterly* devotes large space to the treatment of the Indian question and of the gold discoveries; but its conductors increase the number of its pages, that the permanent purposes of the *Review* may not suffer. We cannot better describe or commend this publication than in the words of a lady friend, who says, "It saves the trouble of reading so many books!"—The second number of the *Scottish Review* strengthens our hope of its usefulness and longevity. To an article on one of the most interesting phases of the Temperance question, we observe attached the initials of Dr. Carpenter; and in a paper on "Dr. Chalmers" it is impossible not to recognise the hand of a popular Northern litterateur. Of modest proportions, but of high value—because calculated to supply the practical direction often needed by men of benevolence and energy—are the "Notes on the Establishment of Reading and Refreshment Rooms for the Working Classes."—The *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology* contains this quarter an unusual number of popularly-written articles on topics of philosophic and social interest: we regret much that our space permits neither specification nor extract.—In the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, one article, at least, of general interest will be found—that on "Slavery and the Old Testament;" the production of a writer who has the happy art of animating his erudition by fancy and feeling.—*Blackwood* comes down with a heavy hand on "total societies;" discovering in their publications, "often in subtle disguise, disaffection, disloyalty, and dissent." At the other end of the volume, we find a "real Republican" declared to be no less "perniciously rabid" than "a mad dog." But who would not put up with these little ebullitions of constitutional ill-humour—excited, perhaps, the one by a cholic from drinking bad wine, and the other by a twinge of the gout—for the sake of hearing the charming gossip and story-telling which intervene? The tale of "John Rintoul," for instance—which we can hardly be mistaken in attributing to the author of "Katie Stewart"—where but in *Blackwood* can so exquisite a novelette be found?—The *Eclectic* claims the warm thanks of all true-hearted Englishmen for its history, in this new number, of the Milan affair. We are very glad that the low price and large circulation of the *Review* will ensure to the article a wide popularity, and we hope the article itself will widen the popularity of the *Review*.—The *Christian Spectator* displays its usual courage and catholicity in treating, this month, of the "Aspects of Christendom."—*Tait* contains a timely dissertation on the "Character and Modifications of Slavery;" winds up a long-drawn but not wearisome story of old Scottish Radicalism, in which John Campbell, the African missionary and London (but not "Tabernacle") minister, is a character; and furnishes a *bonne bouche* for the lovers of the exciting.—The *Evangelical* lies next in our heap; and we must be excused if we cut from it only for the purpose of exhibiting

A CURIOSITY OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

"The Madiai have been liberated. We felt sure of Writer," Lord John Russell, this result from the moment by his pettish dictatorial we read Lord John Russell's noble letter."—*Evangelical*.

—*Blackwood*.

—This month's issue of the *Universal Library* includes, we notice with pleasure, Goethe's "Faust" and Schiller's "Wallenstein." We regret, however, in the interest of many to whom these admirable reprints will find their way, that the former is not introduced, like the latter, by a critical memoir.

Even thus late in the year, we are presented to a number of new claimants to public attention. One of them, issuing from the publishing house of Mr. J. Chapman, is Part I. of the *Holy Bible, according to the Authorized Version; with notes, critical, practical, and devotional*; edited by the Rev. T. Wilson, A.M. The editor dedicates this undertaking to "members of the Church Universal," explains, without reserve, the

scheme of doctrine on which his interpretation of Scripture will proceed; and announces the withdrawal from co-operation in this work of the Rev. Dr. Giles, at the instance of his diocesan. Our readers are so well acquainted with our estimate of the school to which Mr. Wilson belongs, and of that gentleman's personal characteristics as a religious teacher, that we need only say here, the printer's part of the work is satisfactorily executed.—*Sunday Reading for Christian Families* will certainly meet a want felt in many households. It is a weekly sheet of Biblical exposition, religious biography, and virtuous counsel; backed by a number of select sentences from pious writers.—*Home Thoughts* is the title of a cheap, pleasant-looking, "monthly magazine of literature, science, and domestic economy." Its easy reading, attractive pictures, and needlework diagrams, will doubtless make it a favourite with the young, and it will not be disapproved by their elders.—The *Midland Metropolitan Magazine* has reached its fifth number. It is of very unequal merits—containing some thoughtful and well-written essays, but many more of the flimsiest and shaggiest sort.—The *Advocate* is a cheap monthly much more to our taste; which, had we earlier known, we should have been pleased to help with a good word. It discourses in various methods—leaders, dialogue, and letters—on current and perennial topics, but always in a manly, Christian style.

Poems. By ALEXANDER SMITH. London: David Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

THE occasional poems of Alexander Smith have attracted too much attention for his name to be new to any who are accustomed to pursue a catholic study of the higher literature of the day. They have been remarkable as containing, not only much promise, but much performance very rare in the productions of so young a man. They have disclosed rich poetic endowment, and an art-power ripe beyond the author's years. No poet in our time has excited more faith and hope amongst those who knew his verse and felt his genius.

Next to the poetry of Tennyson and the Brownings, this small volume is a costlier gift than any made to us since Keats, and Shelley, and Coleridge. It is the transcript of a young mind whose life is a communion with beauty—all eye, all ear for it, and answering it with love and passion,—alternating between the supine indulgence of the luxury of amorous feeling, and the burning earnestness of newly-kindled passion, or the fainting weakness of passion reacting. A general resemblance to Keats strikes one immediately,—in a susceptibility to luxurious impressions, a strong sensuousness, and an expression variously delicate and daring. But—let the praise sound extravagant as it may—Alexander Smith is a finer poet than Keats, in the very qualities in which Keats was finest. In fancy rarer, in imagery more startlingly novel, in language more dainty, and in distinctness of impression more distinct, than Keats—how truly he is a poet, and how much may be looked for from him, need not further be said.

The chief poem of the volume is named, apparently for want of a more descriptive phrase, "A Life-Drama." It has no developed story, and but little interest of fact or incident:—it has no thoughts, and but few perceptions of the moral significance of things, of life and its experiences. It is the outflow of the feeling of a poetic but immature nature, enamoured of all beauty, reveling in the sensuous enjoyment of it, full of the vivid delights and keen disappointments it brings, and through the violence of passion, through shame and sorrow and despair, learning the failure of its power when sensuous and sympathetic only and not morally pure. Scarcely, however, is the moral of this "Life-Drama" so definite and clear as to take off the impression that its feeling is strongly voluptuous, and more than once bordering on licentiousness or profanity. There are a few passages—besides a sonnet that has gained no little notoriety—which would require us to tear out the pages on which they occur, to reconcile us to the gift of the book to all persons indiscriminately. Subjective poetry, to be truly worthy and sure of vitality, must give us the reflection of our own souls and lives invested with the new beauty and nobler meaning belonging to a more sensitive and refined nature. If it give us only individual vagaries

and conceits, or give poetic forms to feelings that are impure and a life that is base, it may have a transient acceptance—it is not in the nature of things that it should have enduring life. Where the inspirations of genius are truest, it is most deeply felt that Poetry must be wrought as Work, and not sung in idleness; and that Work is capable of moral tests, and for us all, poet and artist, philosopher and mechanic, must be submitted to a moral standard.

But without further remark we quote from this poem:—

"Queenly the lady lay,
One white hand hidden in a golden shoal
Of ringlets, reeling down upon her couch,
And heaving on the heavings of her breast,
The while the thoughts rose in her eyes like stars,
Rising and setting in the blue of night.
'I had a cousin once,' the lady said,
'Who brooding sat, a melancholy owl,
Among the twilight branches of his thoughts.
He was a rhymer, and great knights he spoiled,
And damsels saved, and giants slew in verse.
He died in youth; his heart held a dead hope,
As holds the wretched west the sunset's corpse,
Spit on, insulted by the brutal rains.
He went to his grave, nor told what man he was.
He was unlanguage, like the earnest sea,
Which strives to gain an utterance on the shore,
But ne'er can shape unto the listening hills,
The love it gathered in its awful age;
The crime for which 'tis lashed by cruel winds
To shrieks, mad swoomings to the frightened stars,
The thought, pain, grief, within its labouring heart.

He wooed me, Leopard mine,
I speared him with a jest; for there are men
Whose sinews stiffen 'gainst a knitted brow,
Yet are unthreaded, loosened by a sneer,
And their resolve doth pass as doth a wave:
Of this sort was my cousin. I saw him once,
Adown a pleached alley, in the sun,
Two gorgeous peacocks pecking from his hand;
At sight of me he first turned red, then pale.
I laughed and said, 'I saw a misery perched
I the melancholy corners of his mouth,
Like griffins on each side my father's gates.'
And, 'That by sighing he would win my heart,
Somewhere as soon as he could hug the earth,
And crack its golden ribs.' A week the boy
Lived in his sorrow, like a cataract
Unseen, yet sounding through its shrouding mists.
Strange likings, too, this cousin had of mine.
A frail cloud trailing o'er the midnight moon,
Was lovelier sight than wounded boar a-foam
Among the yelping dogs. He'd lie in fields,
And through his fingers watch the changing clouds,
With deeper interest than a lady's face.
He had no heart to grasp the fleeting hour,
Which, like a thief, steals by with silent foot,
In his closed hand the jewel of a life.
He scarce would match this throned and kingdom'd
earth
Against a dew-drop."

The wealth of imagination possessed by the poet is but imperfectly indicated by the isolated passages which follow. The contrast of imagery in the first two is very fine and striking.

"The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride,
And, in the fulness of his marriage joy,
He decorates her tawny brow with shells,
Retires a space, to see how fair she looks,
Then proud, runs up to kiss her."

"Like a wild lover who has found his love
Worthless and foul, our friend, the sea, has left
His paramour the shore; naked she lies,
Ugly and black and bare. Hark how he moans!
The pain is in his heart. Inconstant fool!
He will be up upon her breast to-morrow
As eager as to-day."

"— Sitting the term of silent stars to watch
Your own thought passing into beauty, like
An earnest mother watching the first smile
Dawning upon her sleeping infant's face,
Until she cannot see it for her tears."

"— With what a soothing came the naked moon.
She, like a swimmer who has found his ground,
Came rippling up a silver strand of cloud,
And plunged from the other side into the night."

"If ye are fair,
Mankind will crowd around you, thick as when
The full-faced moon sits silver on the sea,
The eager waves lift up their gleaming heads,
Each shouldering for her smile."

"The past is past. I see the future stretch
All dark and barren as a rainy sea."

"I gave him all my being, like a flower
That flings its perfume on a vagrant breeze;
A breeze that wanders on and heeds it not.
His scorn is lying on my heart like snow,
My eyes are weary, and I fain would sleep;
The quietest sleep is underneath the ground."

"Repentant Day
Frees with his dying hand the pallid stars
He held imprisoned since his young hot dawn.
Now watch with what a silent step of fear
They'll steal out one by one, and overspread
The cool delicious meadows of the night."

"I see a wretched isle, that ghost-like stands
Wrapt in its mist-shroud in the wintry main;
And now a cheerless gleam of red-ploughed lands,
O'er which a crow flies heavy in the rain."

"All things have something more than barren use:
There is a scent upon the briar,

A tremulous splendour in the autumn dews,
Cold morns are fringed with fire;
The clodded earth goes up in sweet breathed flowers;
In music dies poor human speech,
And into beauty blow those hearts of ours,
When Love is born in each.
Life is transfigured in the soft and tender
Lights of Love, as a volume dun
Of rolling smoke becomes a wreathed splendour
In the declining sun.
Driven from cities by his restless moods,
In incense glooms and secret nooks,
A miser o'er his gold—the lover broods
O'er vague words, earnest looks.
Oft is he startled on the sweetest lip;
Across his midnight sea of mind
A Thought comes streaming, like a blazing ship
Upon a mighty wind,
A Terror and a Glory!"

It is unnecessary to point out the originality and rare perfection of these images—bolder than can be found almost anywhere save in Shakespeare. All things are made to serve a very royal fancy,—analogies remote and startling are revealed in flashes like lightning,—feeling is embodied in forms wildly strange or consummately graceful,—and the variousness of the poet's mind appears in the ever new images and applications found in a few familiar and favourite objects. Everywhere, too, the melody is sweet and delicious; and the expression is so fitting as to seem wonderfully spontaneous, although undoubtedly the fruit of an art perfect enough to conceal art,—the faults being few, and those chiefly provincialisms and uncouth abbreviations of words.

Having formed and expressed this high opinion of Alexander Smith's genius, we shall not assume to counsel him to prune his luxuriance and to be thoughtful and earnest, if he means to be great according to the greatness of his natural faculty. But we feel that we shall not discredit our sincere admiration by saying, that, of the three great elements Milton assigned to poetic excellence, he may retain the two in which he is so rich—sensuousness and passion—and yet baptize his verse with a purer and more spiritual feeling, and thereby glorify the whole.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Chambers's Pocket Miscellany.	Orr & Co.
Religion and Business.	Ward & Co.
Worldly Conformity.	Ward & Co.
Frome Tracts on Church Matters.	Ward & Co.
A Letter to the Earl of Derby.	Snow.
The British Pulpit.	Snow.
Ten Poems, by H. Ridley.	London.
My Child's Life.	T. H. Rees.
The Most Holy Trinity.	Seeley.
Elements of Psychology.	Pickering.
The Complete Angler.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Osbert of Aldgate and the Troubadour.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
The Domestic Medical and Surgical Guide.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Rome Tyrants, Jesuits.	J. Allen.
Secular Tracts.	Houlston & Stoneman.
The Missionary of Kilmany, being a Memoir of Alexander Paterson.	Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
The Great Sin of Great Cities.	John Chapman.
Historical Outlines of Political Catholicism.	Adams & Black.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.	James Ridgway.
Jewish Emancipation a Christian Duty.	By a Country Vicar.
Scottish Review.	Scottish Temperance League.
Scottish Congregational Magazine.	Fullarton, Edinburgh.
Friend of the Fugitive.	Hall & Virtue.
Cobden and his Pamphlet.	Bailey Brothers.

A WILD MAN, named Goings, said to be from Tennessee, was captured not long since in a cave near Florence, Alabama. He is from twenty to twenty-five years of age. The story of his being in the neighbourhood of Florence had, for some time previous to his capture, been current among the people, but it did not receive much credence. A week or two ago, however, a boy brought word into the town that he had seen the "wild man" near a certain cave. A party of gentlemen immediately assembled, and proceeded to the spot indicated. On nearing the mouth of the cave, they discovered the shivering form of the poor wretch buried beneath a covering of straw. He paid no attention to their summons to come forth; and one of the company (thoughtlessly, we hope) tossed in a dog, which, making a furious assault, brought the hapless recluse to his feet. He then came out in a state of almost perfect nudity, presenting a picture of abject misery and squalid wretchedness. He appeared perfectly sane, but gave no satisfactory reason for his singular conduct, beyond a general charge that the world had treated him badly, and he had determined to come out from it. He protested that he had done no man harm, and begged to be allowed to continue his solitary life; but he finally agreed to go home with Mr. Eastrage.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

CRETINISM IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Latham, in the *Athenaeum*, shows that we have amongst us cretinism in its genuine and most typical forms, just as truly as they have it in the Alps and in the Andes. We have it more or less diffused everywhere, in the high and goitrous levels of the mountain-limestone districts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, in Somersetshire, in Hertfordshire, in London, and in our towns—the towns where disease is endemic, and the towns where sanatory reform has become a principle.

The subscription for a monument to Thomas Hood, having reached £400, has been closed. A bronze bust of the poet, on a granite pedestal, embellished in relief from his writings, has been resolved upon.

Facts and Facetia.

If you were pulling my dog's tail, why is that like your tea caddy? Because you're tea's in it (teasing it).

A man has been fined 10s. for smoking at the Midland station at Leicester.

Upwards of £20,000 fees have been distributed among the lawyers on election petitions.

Mr. George Ogley, of Barnsley, a working man, has invented a mode of manufacturing ladies' fancy stays without a seam.

The oldest of the Bristol newspapers, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, has merged into the *Bristol Times*, having been purchased by the proprietor of the latter.

A public park, for the pleasure and recreation of the people of Southampton, is about to be planted and opened. A portion of the land is to be set aside for a cricket ground.

A very general movement has commenced for the purpose of establishing a university in Wales.

The sot bids as fair to become an obsolete animal in English society as the amateur prize-fighter.—*Athenaeum*.

The new copper coinage is to be minted into pence, halfpence, farthings, half-farthings, and—novel currency—quarter farthings.

The estimate for the restoration of the Prince of Wales's Tower at Windsor Castle, just laid before Parliament, is £6,000. Why wasn't it insured?

Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Newcastle, are engaged upon a tubular bridge across the Nile. The trains are to run along the top of the tube. The line will be single, with a footway on each side.

Fisher, the celebrated performer on the oboe, was invited by Lord Kelly to sup with him. In the course of the evening his lordship hinted that he hoped he had brought his oboe with him. "My lord," said Fisher, "my oboe never eats supper."

AMERICAN "ENTERPRISE."—It is remarked by a recent American writer of some repute, that almost every mercantile man in America has been at some time or other a bankrupt.

Casks of every description are now being made by steam machinery in London; so superior in make and finish are they, that the patentees cannot execute a tithe of the orders pouring in upon them.

"My dear," inquired a gay young wife of her calculating husband, as she reached up her rosy little mouth to be kissed on his return from business, "have you seen that magnificent set of parlour furniture which the Jenkines have just bought?" "Hem! no, my love; but I have seen the upholsterer's bill for it."

"AS DEAD AS A HERRING."—The herring is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and immediately expires; and though it be thrown instantly back into the water, it never recovers. Hence arises the proverb, "As dead as a herring."—*Anderson, on the State of the Hebrides*.

Some idea may be formed of the scarcity, and consequent high price, of coals at foreign coaling stations, from the fact that the captain of the "Great Britain" steamer, who put in at Vigo on the 29th ult. for coals, on his way from Australia to Liverpool, paid 59s. a ton for 400 tons at the first-mentioned port.

STRIKING AT THE SEAT OF A DISORDER.—"Doctor," said a querulous, suffering invalid, who had paid a good deal of money for physic to little apparent purpose, "you don't seem to reach the root of my disease. Why don't you strike at the seat of my disorder?" "So I will," was the prompt reply, "if you insist on it;" and, lifting his cane, he smashed the brandy-bottle on the side-board.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.—A Liverpool juvenile, lately applying to a solicitor for the appointment of errand-boy, was asked a number of questions; all of which he answered, and then took up the catechism in turn. "Please, sir, what's your hours?" he inquired. "Half past 8 to 6." "Won't suit me." "Why, are they too short?" "No! seven hours a-day is as much as the mind should be occupied." With which philosophical conclusion the lad made his bow.

THE FOLLOWING FABULOUS DESCRIPTION of a sitting of the House of Commons is given in a recent *feuilleton* by Méry, one of the most amusing writers of modern France:—"Speeches are delivered in a psalm-singing tone; members sleep here and there, and everybody yawns; the Speaker does not use a bell, and no one is ever called to order; there is never any agitation on any of the benches; *causai* rains in torrents; Whigs and Tories share amongst themselves badly-baked biscuits; a good deal of Barclay and Perkins's porter is drunk; members go out every moment to swallow a basin of turtle soup; on their return they turn over collections of caricatures; ministers play at short whist in a corner; those who are not asleep read a romance of Dickens; speakers seem not to care about being listened to."

DOG LATIN RUN MAD.—The physician who attended *sic transit* has arrived in this city and taken rooms at the Tremont.—*Boston Museum*.—The pugilist *nihil fit* has gone to Boston, and hopes to see *sic transit in gloria mundi morning*.—*Springfield Post*.—He arrived safely, but soon delta blow at *sic transit*, and beta hole in his head.—*Boston Bee*.—We understand that *nihil fit* him and *noctes* head completely off.—*Boston Museum*.—That must be a mistake, for *sic transit* was inter see Dr. Digg last evening, and stayed till *tecum*.—*Carpet Bag*.—*Sic transit* came into our office this morning with a "Carpet Bag." He *cum* by rail with the *carmen*.—*Hartford Excelsior*.—Oh *unum* skulls! *Sic transit* drove a *tu pone tandem temo ver* from the eastward. He is visiting his *ante*, Mrs. *Die Terra*, in this city, and will stay till *ortem*. Dr. *Dignos the Terris* (Terrys). He likewise *et super* with us last evening. He *eta beta pi*. The pugilist also *cum* with him, and *lambda* man badly in the street. He *cutis nos off*, and *noctem flat urna* flounder.—*Hartford Republican*.—*Silicet* the whole of you.—*New York Tribune*.

GOING AHEAD IN MATRIMONY.—The Americans are a great people, and have not time to do anything

slowly—not even to filter the water they drink, much less to be particular in the matter of courtship. Madam Pulzkey says:—"Soon after the arrival of the Hungarian General Ujhazy, on the banks of the Thompson River, when he and his party had hardly pitched their tents, a young backwoodsman came on horseback up to them, and said, 'Which is the daughter of the Hungarian General?' Miss Ujhazy, who spoke English, asked him what he wanted? 'I reckon it's time for me to marry,' was the reply; 'and I came to propose to you.' The young lady began to laugh, but her novel suitor declared that he was in full earnest: that he did not live far off, and that he would assist her father in every way. But when he saw that his proposal was not accepted, he rode off to his business, without having alighted from his horse during the conversation. The Hungarians afterwards learned that in the backwoods not much time is wasted in courting young ladies or paying them attention before marriage. The Pioneer visits a neighbour who has grown-up daughters, and asks, 'How do you do?' places himself in a chair before the chimney, chews, spits in the fire, and utters not another word: after a while he takes his leave, and when he has paid a couple of such taciturn calls, he says to the young lady, 'I reckon I shall marry you.' The answer is commonly, 'I have no objection.' The couple, without further ceremony, proceed to the justice of the peace, and make their declaration, and when the missionary Methodist happens to come in their neighbourhood, the civil marriage is solemnized religiously."

ANECDOTE OF DR. PALEY.—A trustworthy member of the Society of Friends, whose informant, an inhabitant of Sunderland now deceased, was of the same household of faith, communicates to us an anecdote of Dr. Paley, which we do not remember ever to have seen in print. The Doctor, while Rector of Bishopwearmouth, was an early riser, but sometimes protracted the pleasure of the pillow; and on one of these occasions he heard two of the maids approaching his bedroom. Pulling the bedclothes over his head, he lay still. A bottle, containing some cordial, stood in the room. A glass was poured out, and one of them gave a toast:—"Here's to our Bill! and if our Bet was as good a mistress as Will's a maister, there wadn't be a better place in all Wearmouth!" The toast was drunk "with all the honours;" but before "Our Bill" could return thanks, "Our Bet" rang the bell, and the girls scampered off. The coast being clear, Paley popped out of bed, and slipped into his dressing-room. The same day he had company to dinner; and when the cloth had been removed, and the bottle had made a few circuits of the table, he summoned before him the two girls who had come up to make his bed. Then, pouring out a glass of wine for each of them, he called for a repetition of their morning toast. Abashed at first, they at length complied, and the table was in a roar. But what "Our Bet" thought of it, our Friend sayeth not.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE STEAM PLOUGH.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, the Duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair, Mr. J. Wilson read an interesting paper, "On Ploughs and Ploughing, Ancient and Modern." Mr. Wilson, after a general history of ploughs, summed up as follows:—"Let us see what would be the result of the substitution of the steam-plough for our present systems of ploughing. In England, taking Caird's estimate, there are 14,000,000 acres in tillage; these are ploughed certainly once every year. The cost of the operation averages at least 10s. per acre, thus giving a total of £7,000,000 per annum. This first machine of Usher does the work better than by the plough, for 2s. 6d. per acre, or at 75 per cent. less cost. The saving would, consequently, be about £5,250,000 per annum. The labour of 50,000 men and 100,000 horses required for this one operation would be replaced, and a saving in the consumption of corn effected, to at least 1,500,000 quarters—which would be thus rendered available for the more direct wants of the community."

HOW TO FIND OUT A LADY'S AGE.—It is generally understood to be about as difficult to induce a lady to tell her age as to bring sounds from Memnon, or to unriddle the mystery of the Sphinx. It may be done, however; for in the course of a trial the other day, the Lord Chancellor put the following question to one of the witnesses—a Miss Emily Marsham: "I am sorry to ask you, but how old are you?" Witness: "I really cannot answer that question." The Lord Chancellor: "Well, how old were you in 1841?" Witness: "I was twenty-three." Very good; let the curious take the hint.

One of the last stories of Yankee sagacity is to the following effect:—An American traveller, in St. Petersburg, went out on foot in March, when the snow was melting after a sudden rain. The American was just in the midst of two puddles, when he suddenly recognised the Grand Duke Constantine, in plain clothes, coming from the opposite side. The footpath between the puddles was not broad enough to let two persons pass by, and Mr. — did not wish either to turn his back uncourtously to the prince by returning from whence he came, nor to step servily into the water; he therefore, pulling out his purse, presented it to the Grand Duke, and asked, "Odd or even?"—"Even," answered the astonished prince.—"You are right, Imperial Highness, I have lost, and must give way," said the American, and stepped into the water. The prince, says the story, was highly pleased by this proceeding, and the American received, on the next day, an invitation to dine with the Emperor!

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.—According to current report, the Archbishop of Dublin, whose consistent and zealous support of the general principle of mixed education has never been questioned, has expressed himself much dissatisfied with an alteration in the rules by which the reading of the Scripture extracts must be dispensed with if any child should evince an unwillingness to its forming part of the instruction to be given in the schools. So decided is his Grace's opposition to this departure from the original plan, that fears are entertained of Dr. Whately's secession from the board, unless the objectionable rule be rescinded. It is further stated that the archbishop's views have the full approval of two of his colleagues, namely, Sir F. Blackburne, the ex-Chancellor, and Mr. Baron Greene, both of whom have but recently taken their places at the board.

BIRTHS.

April 5, the wife of E. FYN SMITH, Esq., Hackney, of a son.
April 7, the wife of Mr. GEORGE DOWMAN, chemist, Southampton, of a son.
April 7, at Queenhithe, Mrs. JAMES HOBSON, of a daughter.
April 8, in Guildford-street, Lady POLLOCK, of a daughter.
April 9, at 28, Queen-street, Edinburgh, the Lady BLANCH Balfour, of a son.
April 11, the wife of the Rev. W. TARBOTTON, of Limerick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 15, at the Independent Chapel, Four Elms, Hever, W. DEAY, Esq., to MARY, only daughter of the late R. BURFIELD, Esq., Four Elms.
March 31, at the Independent Chapel, Knareborough, by the Rev. R. Jones, of Staindrop, Mr. WILLIAM KERR, draper, Halifax, to ANN MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. MORLEY, of Harrogate.
April 2, at the parish church, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, vicar, Mr. SAMUEL LORD, formerly of Leeds, merchant, to ALICE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. GREENWOOD, of Bradford.
April 5, at the Independent Chapel, Hungerford, Berks, by the Rev. Charles Cannon, of Portland, Dorset, uncle to the bride, Mr. JOHN HUGHES ADAMS, of Portsea, son of the late Rev. John Hughes Adams, to MARY JANE CANNON, second daughter of Mr. John Cannon, of Balsdon.
April 6, by license, at Richmond Chapel, Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, ROBERT FALKNER, Esq., of Lower Broughton, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late L. LEE, Esq., of Chorley, Lancashire.
April 6, at Portland Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. John T. Beighton, Mr. JOSEPH REDFORD, son of the Rev. Dr. Redford, Worcester, to ANN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. THOMP, of Bristol.
April 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, ASH SMITH, Jun., Esq., of Woodhall-park, Herts, to the Lady SCAR FELHAM, second daughter of the Earl of Chichester.
April 7, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Mr. Aveling, JOSEPH DAVIS, Esq., of Providence-house, Hackney, to Mrs. ROSANNA HERMAN, of Richmond-road, Dalston, widow of the late William Herman, Esq., late of the Holloway-road.
April 7, at the Independent Chapel, Chard, by the Rev. W. H. Griffith, B.A., GEORGE TRENCHARD, Esq., of Beere, to SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of the late J. CANNING, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 26, CATHERINE, widow of the late E. ANGLES, Esq., formerly of Maidstone, in the 87th year of her age.
March 26, at Craigie-street, Aberdeen, MARGARET GILMOUR, relict of the late Rev. Richard Penman.
March 29, at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Dixon, Birmingham, aged 75, MARY WATSON, wife of the late Rev. Richard Watson.
March 29, at Derby, JOHN BUTLER, Esq., in his 89th year.
March 31, in his 81st year, EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq., of Langley-park, Beckenham, Kent.
April 2, at Hanover, GEORGE COCHRANE, the third son of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P., aged 16.
April 2, at his residence, 15, King-street, Finsbury-square, DAVID LOPEZ PEREIRA, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.
April 2, at his house, in High-street, Hastings, Mr. WALTER CROUCH, in his 89th year.
April 3, Lord SKELMERDALE, in his 83rd year.
April 3, at South-bank, Regent's-park, Mrs. B. KEE, aged 87.
April 3, aged 77, ANN, wife of the Rev. W. LEWIS, of Chelms, Bucks, relict of the late W. Davis, Esq., and third daughter of the late Rev. M. G. Jones, LL.D., formerly of Hammer-smith.
April 4, at Hastings, the Rev. JAMES SCHOLEFIELD, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, Canon of Ely, and incumbent of St. Michael's, Cambridge.
April 5, after a few days' illness, at his residence, 1, St. John's-terrace, South Hackney, JOHN FARR, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.
April 7, at Cupar Fife, after a painful and protracted illness, endured with patience and Christian resignation, MARY, the beloved wife of the Rev. I. DAVIES, in the 39th year of her age.
April 7, at Bristol, ARTHUR CHEVELLEY, the youngest child of the Rev. G. H. Davis.
April 8, at Grove-villa, Ash-grove, Hackney, MARY, the wife of T. DEAN, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.
April 8, at Bitteswell, ELIZABETH, widow of the late ABRAHAM CALDECOTT, Esq., of Rugby-lodge, in the 78th year of her age.
April 9, aged 37 years, DOVE, wife of Mr. G. THORNE, brush manufacturer, Hamingsham, near Warminster.
April 11, aged 70, Rev. JOHN HEWITT, for 30 years pastor of the Baptist Church, Swaffham, after a lingering illness, exchanged a life of indefatigable labour for one of endless rest.
April 11, at Aylesbury, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. J. H. MARSHALL, printer, aged 62.
Suddenly, at his house, 38, Wimpole-street, of atrophy of the heart, RICHARD CHAMBERS, M.D., aged 34.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at first favourably received and very much discussed in financial circles, and prices rapidly advanced. Some reaction afterwards took place, but the explanations of Mr. Gladstone gave a firmer tone to the money market, which has since been maintained. With regard to the proposed New Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, it was supposed, at the present prices of the other funds, that if it were now brought upon the market the quotation for it would be about 92. Consols, which went up to 101, receded to 100½, and are now 100½ to 100¾ for both Money and Account. Reduced Threes are rather higher. The New 3½ per Cents. are steadily dealt in at 103½ 103¾. Exchequer Bills have been very flat, barely realizing a premium. The approaching settlement for Consols and Shares has chiefly occupied attention, but has produced no material alteration in prices. First-class bills can be discounted at ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The demand for money is, however, active.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Cons. for Acct.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per Cent. Red.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	99½
New 3½ per Ct.	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Annuities ..	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
India Stock ..	262	262	262	262	262	262
Bank Stock ..	225	225	225	225	225	225
Exchq. Bills ..	10 pm.	10 pm.	9 pm.	par.	8 pm.	7 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	48 pm.	43 pm.	45 pm.
Long Annuity ..	6	6	6½	6 3-16	6 1-16	6

The Bank of England weekly statement of liabilities and assets is to the 2nd inst. The customary payment of salaries, &c., in anticipation of the dividends, had already told upon the amount to the credit of Government; but it was hardly expected that the sum of the precious metals would have shown a decrease, seeing how much Australian Gold has been assayed and

recently paid in. The Imports of the precious metals last week amounted to about £732,000, while the total exports were £434,000, showing an increase of arrivals of about £300,000.

The business in Foreign Stocks has been extensive. There has been a considerable fall in Spanish certificates, in consequence of there now being doubts as to whether the scheme of conversion will be carried out. They have been sold at 6½ per cent. The holders of Turkish Scrip are to have an indemnity of 1½ per cent. on the one-fourth of the capital paid up with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. in all cases where the whole amount of the instalments were paid up under discount. The Scrip is quoted at 3 to 3½ prem. Buenos Ayres changed hands at 61 and 62. Mexican were also well supported. Peruvian deferred rallied ½ to 1 per cent. to-day. Portuguese 4 per cents. were lower. Spanish deferred fell about ½ per cent.

The Railway Market improved with the rise in Consols. The publication of the report of the Parliamentary committee, deferring further consideration of the amalgamation question until next session, had a temporary depressing effect on prices before the close of business, but they have somewhat rallied this morning upon *bona fide* purchases. North-Westerns, after purchases at 120½, are now 10s. lower. Great Westerns have ranged between 91½ and 92. Leeds Northern have been in demand at 16. London and Brighton firm at 103½. Shrewsbury and Birmingham Guaranteed Stock fell 30s. to-day. Preference Shares were actively dealt in at good prices. In French Shares not much doing, and prices lower. The Australian Land and Mining Companies' Shares continue weak in price.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have been numerous, and have included vessels of all classes. They consisted of seven to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,600 tons; four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,242 tons; one to New Zealand, of 580 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 575 tons; one to Adelaide, of 266 tons; and one to Launceston, of 181 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 6,414 tons. Large shipments are still made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, as well as of gold coin, but no material alteration has occurred in the rates of freight.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week show a complete absence of change in the general course of business. At Manchester there have been moderate transactions at former prices. At Birmingham there has been no diminution of the activity that has so long prevailed, and the demand for goods suitable for Australia is greater than can be immediately met. In copper there has been no decline, but the tendency of the market is still rather in that direction. The Nottingham accounts describe a satisfactory state of affairs in all departments of manufacture, the purchases for America especially being very large. In the woollen districts there has been some further advance in quotations, and a feeling of confidence, that has caused a disposition to purchase on speculation. The Irish linen market has been rather less firm, especially as regards yarns.

The monthly return of the exports from the United Kingdom, completed to the 5th March, gives the total at £6,272,649, being an increase over the corresponding period of 1852 of £919,097. This increase arises upon metals and various other articles, besides textile fabrics. The imports were steady; and in coffee, grain, brandy, wool, and cotton there was an increase, while less sugar, tea, and tallow was introduced. The tonnage of vessels employed in our foreign trade was smaller, the decrease being in British and colonial ships—no doubt because so many are lying without crews in Australian ports.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	100½	Brazil	—
Do. Account	100½	Equador	6
Three per Cent. Reduced	99½	Dutch 3 per Cents	—
3½ New	103½	Grenada	11½
Long Annuities	6	Mexico new 3 pr. Cts.	27½
Bank Stock	22½	Sardinian 5 per Cts.	97½
India Stock	260½	Russian 5 per Cts.	118½
Exchequer Bills	45 pm.	Spain 5 per Cents	—
India Bonds	— pm.	Do. 3 per Cents	48
South Sea Stock	—	Do. Passive	24½

The Gazette.

Friday, April 8, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 2nd day of April, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes Issued	£32,570,030
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,530,876
Silver Bullion	19,154
Total	£32,570,030

ANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Reserve	13,464,539
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	16,355,120
Other Deposits	10,182,860
Seven-day and other Bills	437,419
Total	£40,469,937

Dated the 7th day of April, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BRYAN, WILLIAM, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, baker.
HOUNSHAM, JAMES BISHOP, Two High Houses, Stoke Newington-road, Hornsey, schoolmaster.

BANKRUPT.

BRITAIN, WILLIAM, Finchley New-road, Hendon, builder, April 15 and May 20: solicitor, Mr. Reed, Coleman-street, City.
BRANDON, JOHN, Pensnett, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, draper, April 23 and May 21: solicitor, Mr. Doddington, Dudley.
IRLAND, GEORGE, Old Church-street, Paddington, bricklayer, April 21 and May 19: solicitor, Mr. Spicer, Chancery-lane.
MAYO, SARAH, Birmingham, hotel keeper, April 18 and May 9: solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Sons, Sise-lane; Messrs. Gem and Co., Birmingham; and Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham.
READING, WILLIAM, Charles-street West, Paddington, builder, April 20 and May 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.
SAMUEL, JOSEPH SIMON, Hatton-garden, watch manufacturer, April 21 and May 26: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheap-side.

DIVIDENDS.

Frederick Burghart, Clifford-street, Bond-street, tailor, fifth div. of 14d., April 14 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Carruthers, Speldhurst, Kent, third div. of 4d., April 14 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Joseph Cole, Limehouse, victualler, first div. of 6s. 3d., April 9 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Alexander Forfar, Dunstable, straw bonnet manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 6d., April 9 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Cuthbert Smith Fenwick, Tynemouth, Northumberland, banker, div. of 11s. 6d., in part of three former divs. amounting to 11s. 10d., April 9 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Edward Hindley, Liverpool, coal merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d., April 7 and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—George Smith, Liverpool, tailor, first div. of 1s., April 7 and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—James Cooper, Liverpool, butcher, first div. of 6s. 3d., April 7 and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—John Meads, Nottingham, grocer, first div. of 4s., April 9 and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham.

Tuesday, April 12.

BANKRUPT.

HODGE, GEORGE, Ticehurst, Sussex, builder, April 25, May 17: solicitors, Messrs. Church and Langdale, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Cripps, Tonbridge Wells.
LYGGE, JOSEPH, and LEONG, JOHN, Marlborough-road, Brompton, and Churton-street, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, cabinet makers, April 23, May 27: solicitors, Mr. Pain, Gresham-street, City; and Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury-square.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM LLOYD, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, common brewer, April 23, May 23: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
MARSON, WALTER, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, draper, April 23, May 21: solicitors, Mr. Kitson, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
MOSS, SAMUEL, Castle-street, Houndsditch, City, dealer in watches, April 26, May 24: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheap-side.
OAKE, WILLIAM SEBELL, Longfleet, Poole, painter, April 22, May 20: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Son, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Welch, Poole.
ROLFE, FRANCIS, Great Marlborough-street, tailor, April 22, May 27: solicitor, Mr. Iderton, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.
SCOTT, JOHN, Nottingham, grocer, May 6 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Maples, Nottingham; and Mr. Wells, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'KAY, ANNE, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, merchant, April 16 and May 7.
RUSSELL, JOHN, Slamannan, Stirlingshire, builder, April 20 and May 18.

DIVIDENDS.

Josiah Westley, Playhouse-yard, bookbinder, second div. of 11d., April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Wyatt and Thompson, Portpool-lane, common brewers, second div. of 6d., April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Thomas Matthews, Bushey, carpenter, fourth and final div. of 2d., April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—William Briddon, Bootle, near Liverpool, manufacturing chemist, second div. of 3d., April 13, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—William Rowland Hill, Birmingham, silversmith, first div. of 3s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, April 11.

Although there was little English Wheat offering at market, we have had large arrivals of Foreign Wheat and Flour during the past week, the market was in consequence dull, and sellers submitted to a reduction of 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices for English, and fully 1s. for Foreign Wheat, and 1s. per barrel, and 2s. per sack for Flour. Barley in good demand and fully as dear. Beans and Peas without alteration. The supply of Oats was moderate and met with a fair sale at last Monday's quotations. Linseed Cakes dull. Red Cloverseed offered cheaper, but fine white without any material change.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 45		Dantzic	48 .. 50
Ditto (old)	46 .. 50	Do. high mixed	52 .. 54
Ditto White	38 .. 52	Pomeranian, Red	46 .. 48
Line, Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red. 42 .. 46		Uckermarck	44 .. 46
Northumber. and Scotch, White. 42 .. 46		Rostock and Mecklenburgh	48 .. 50
Rye	30 .. 32	Danish red	40 .. 42
Barley grinding and distilling	25 .. 30	Ditto, White	44 .. 46
Do. extra malting	35 .. 36	Holstein	44 .. 46
Scotch	26 .. 32	East Friesland	40 .. 42
Malt, Ordinary	—	Belgian and French red	42 .. 44
Pale	52 .. 56	Ditto, White	46 .. 48
Peas, Grey	30 .. 32	Italian Red	44 .. 46
Maple	34 .. 36	Ditto, White	46 .. 48
White	34 .. 36	Archangel and Riga	38 .. 42
Boilers (new)	38 .. 40	Polish Odessa	42 .. 44
Beans, Large	30 .. 32	Marianopol & Berdianski	42 .. 44
Tick	30 .. 34	Taganrog (hard)	40 .. 42
Harrow (new)	32 .. 34	Egyptian	36 .. 38
Do. (old)	35 .. 37	American U.S. red	42 .. 44
Pigeon (old)	36 .. 38	Ditto, White	46 .. 48
Oats—		Canadian red	42 .. 44
Line and York feed 16 .. 19		Ditto, White	46 .. 48
Do. Poland & Pot. 20 .. 21		Rye (nominal)	28 .. 30
Berwick & Scotch. 20 .. 23		Barley—	
Scotch feed	18 .. 21	Danish	25 .. 27
Irish feed and black 17 .. 18		Saai	29 .. 30
Ditto, Potato	20 .. 22	East Friesland	21 .. 22
Linseed	50 .. 54	Egyptian	20 .. 21
Rapeseed, Essex, new, £23 to £26 per last		Danube	21 .. 22
Caraway Seed, Essex, new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Peas, White	33 .. 35
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Boilers	36 .. 38
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Beans, Horse (new)	31 .. 33
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		Pigeon	34 .. 36
Ship	22 .. 24	Egyptian	30 .. 31
Town	42 .. 43	Oats—	
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		Swedish	17 .. 18
		Flour—	
		U.S., per 196 lbs.	22 .. 24
		French, per 260 lbs.	34 .. 40

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.—Wheat: 19,282 qrs.; Barley, 7,070: Oats, 2,401 qrs.; Beans, 60; Peas, 22. Flour, 26,243 cwts.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 2.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	44s. 4d.	Wheat	45s. 2d.
Barley	31 6	Barley	31 7
Oats	19 0	Oats	18 7
Rye	30 5	Rye	31 0
Beans	34 8	Beans	34 5
Peas	32 5	Peas	32 5

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 11.

On the whole, the show of Foreign stock in to-day's market was tolerably good, and in fair average condition. Compared with Monday last, the supply of home-fed Beasts on offer this morning exhibited a decided falling-off in number, but not in quality. The attendance of buyers being good, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, all breeds moved off somewhat briskly, at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d. per 8 lbs., and a good clearance was effected. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. We have to report a decline in the arrivals of Sheep from most quarters. Hence the Mutton trade was active, and prices were 2d. per 8 lbs. above those obtained on this day so'nigh. A few very superior old Downs, in the wool, produced 5s. 4d.; but the general top quotation was 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Those out of the wool realized 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. without difficulty. Lambs—the supply of which was but moderate—sold steadily, at late rates, viz., 5s. to 6s. per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 175 head came fresh to hand. The supply of Calves was very moderate; whilst the demand for that description of stock was far from active, at late rates. Pigs were in average supply, and fair request, at last week's currency.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior Beasts	3 0 3 2	Lambs	5 0 6 0
Second quality do. 3 4 3 6		Prime coarse wool—	
Prime large Oxen 3 8 3 10		led Sheep	4 8 4 10
Prime Scots, &c. 4 0 4 2		Prime South Down 5 0 5 2	
Coarse and inferior Sheep	3 10 4 0	Large coarse Calves 3 4 4 0	
Second quality do. 4 2 4 6		Prime small do. 4 2 4 4	
		Large Hogs	2 10 3 2
		Neat small Porks 3 6 4 0	

Suckling Calves, 19s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 10s. to 24s. each.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	925	5,800	300
Monday ..	3,518	19,100	151

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 11.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,063 firkins Butter, and 1,740 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 8,354 casks Butter, and 143 bales Bacon. The stock of Irish Butter is now nearly exhausted, and the few sales effected were at full rates for immediate use. Foreign sells freely on arrival. The Bacon market continues quiet but firm, the curers asking high rates for shipment, owing to the price paying for pigs in Ireland; landed prices range from 58s. to 64s., according to quality, &c. Hams in fair demand, Lard a slow sale. Another report says—There is no change worth notice in Butter. The stock is now well exhausted; the transactions are consequently few and limited, at irregular prices. Dutch, in the course of the week, declined to 92s. to 94s., but again rallied to 96s. Bacon is in steady request. Holders are firm, and 1s. advance has been obtained in some few instances. Hams are a shade lower. There has been considerably more doing in them since our last than for some time previous. In Lard there is no alteration.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 11.—The arrivals of country-killed Meat up to these markets, since Monday last, having exhibited a falling-off, the demand here to-day was tolerably steady, at our quotations. The supply of Meat slaughtered in the metropolis was by no means extensive.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef	2 6 to 2 10	Inferior Mutton	3 4 to 3 6
Middling do. 3 0 .. 3 2		Middling do. 3 8 .. 4 0	
Prime large do. 3 2 .. 3 4		Prime do. 4 2 .. 4 4	
Prime small do. 3 4 .. 3 6		Veal	3 4 .. 4 6
Large Pork	2 10 .. 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 .. 4 4

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.		s. s.	
Friesland	90 to 94	Double Gloucester, per cwt.	60 to 68
Kiel	88 .. 92	Single, do.	54 .. 62
Dorset (new)	100 .. 106	York Hams (new) ..	84 .. 94
Ditto (middling)	—	Westmoreland	80 to 90
Carlton (new)	88 .. 92	Waterford	66 .. 78
Waterford, do.	88 .. 90	American, do.	—
Cork, do.	86 .. 90	Wiltshire Bacon (green) ..	68 .. 78
Limerick, do.	80 .. 88	Waterford Bacon ..	62 .. 66
Sligo	80 .. 88	Hamburg, do.	—
Fresh Butter, per doz. 11 .. 13		American, do.	—
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	60 .. 98		
Cheddar, do.	60 .. 80		

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, April 11.—We note a good trade, and prices are pretty well supported.
Dorset, fine

Ditto, middling

Fresh

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, April 11.—During the past week the market has been well supplied, both coastwise, by rail, and from Foreign, and there being a good many left from the previous week, together with the fine weather, has caused a further decline in prices and heavy trade.

York Regents	per ton 110s. to 160s.
Lincolnshire ditto	90s. to 120s.
Scotch ditto	100s. to 120s.
Ditto reds	90s. to 100s.
French Whites	85s. to 105s.
Dutch	— to —

BREAD.—The prices of Wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOMBOUR, Monday, April 11.—The few Hops of good quality on offer meet with a slow sale, at a trifling reduction in value.

Sussex Pockets	100s. to 115s.
Weald of Kents	115s. to 126s.
Mid and East Kents	126s. to 160s.

HAY, FRIDAY, April 8.—Smithfield: A fair average supply, and a steady trade—Cumberland: Trade rather dull.—White-chapel: Supply good, and trade firm.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	65s. to 93s.	65s. to 95s.	63s. to 92s.
Clover	70s. 100s.	65s. 105s.	68s. 105s.
Straw	28s. 36s.	28s. 36s.	26s. 33s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, April 9.—The supplies of Vegetables are still no more than sufficient for the demand. New Hothouse Grapes are getting plentiful, and have fallen considerably in price. Pineapples have not altered since our last report. Forced Strawberries fetch from 1s. to 2s. an ounce. Cob and

other Nuts bring fair prices. The supply from the Continent of Green Peas, new Potatoes, Horn Carrots, Asparagus, Radishes, Globe Artichokes, and Lettices, is still considerable, and the various articles are generally excellent in quality. Both Sea-kale and Rhubarb are pretty abundant. Potatoes are dear. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Hyacinths, Primulas, Early Tulips, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, Cinerarias, and Camellias.

SEEDS, MONDAY, April 11.—The arrivals of Foreign Clover-seed have during the past fortnight been liberal. Of Red Seed more has come to hand than it has been found possible to place, and prices have, consequently, given way. We consider quotations to-day 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower than on this day week. White Seed was in fair request at late rate. In other sorts of Seeds the operations were unimportant, and quotations remained nominally as before.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.
 Linseed Cake (per ton) £8 to £9 10s.
 Rape-seed (per last) new £22 to £23, fine £24 to £24 10s.
 Ditto, Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £5 10s.
 Cloverseed (per cwt.) 44s. to 64s.
 Mustard (per bushel) new white 7s. to 9s., brown 7s. to 9s.
 Coriander (per cwt.) old 9s. to 12s.
 Canary (per quarter) 40s. to 42s.
 Tares, Winter (nominal) Spring (per bushel) 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
 Caraway (per cwt.) new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s.
 Turnip, white (per bushel) Swede (nominal)
 Trefoil (per cwt.) 26s. to 30s.
 Cow Grass (per quarter) (nominal)

FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa 45s. to 49s.
 Linseed Cake (per ton) £7 10s. to £9 10s.
 Rape Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £5 0s.
 Hempseed, small, (per qr.) 38s. to 42s., Do Dutch, 40s. to 44s.
 Tares (per qr.) old, small 25s. to 30s., large 30s. to 32s.
 Rye Grass (per qr.) 28s. to 25s.
 Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) 40s. to 64s.
 Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) 52s. to 70s.

OILS, LONDON, April 11.—Owing to the heavy demand, prices have had a downward tendency. Large arrivals of Turpentine have caused a decline in price of 3s. per cwt. in Spirits and 1s. in rough. Linseed Oil is rather more in request.

	£ s. d.	to	£ s. d.
Olive, Florence half-chests	1 0 0	to	1 2 0
Lucca	6 10 0	to	7 0 0
Gallipoli (252 gallons)	70 0 0	to	0 0 0
Spanish	66 0 0	to	68 0 0
Linseed (cwt.)	1 8 6	to	0 0 0
Rape, Pale	1 17 0	to	0 0 0
Brown	1 14 0	to	0 0 0
Cod (tin)	34 0 0	to	0 0 0
Seal, Pale	36 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto, Brown, Yellow, &c.	31 0 0	to	35 0 0
Sperm	88 0 0	to	90 0 0
Head Matter	92 0 0	to	0 0 0
Whale, Greenland	34 0 0	to	35 0 0
Southern	33 0 0	to	36 0 0
Cocconut (cwt.)	1 18 0	to	2 0 0
Palm	1 13 0	to	1 14 0

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been rather a brisk demand for Hides and Skins during the past week, and prices of the latter have advanced. Polled sheep are now realizing not less than from 10s. to 12s. 6d. each, whilst shearlings are worth 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. These are the highest figures realized for a series of years past.

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 0 to 0 2 1/2	per lb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 2 1/2 to 0 3	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3 to 0 3 1/2	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 3/4	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 3 3/4 to 0 4	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2	"
Horse Hides	5 6 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	1 6 to 3 0	"
Ditto full	5 0 to 0 0	"
Polled Sheep	10 0 to 12 6	"
Kents	9 0 to 11 6	"
Half-breeds	9 0 to 11 6	"
Downs	6 0 to 8 0	"
Shearlings	1 6 to 1 8	"
Lambs	2 3 to 2 9	"

TALLOW, MONDAY, April 11.—The market has become very firm, the time of year considered; although the amount of business is not so extensive. Prices compared with Monday last show a rise of quite 6d. per cwt. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at from 45s. 8d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is 45s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day...	Casks. 27276	Casks. 30688	Casks. 34954	Casks. 42058	Casks. 29609
Price of Y. C.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	40s. 3d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 3d.
Delivery last week	1049	1696	1379	824	2363
o. from 1st June	88815	84376	85462	95548	90946
rrived last week	276	1801	52	—	393
Do. from 1st June	108558	90068	94898	101972	79967
Price of Town...	41s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	47s. 3d.

METALS.—LONDON, April 9, 1853.—The market for British Tin is heavy, at a reduction in prices, of 6s. per cwt. East India parcels have given way 2s., with a heavy inquiry. Spelter is very dull, at £21 per ton on the spot. Lead moves off slowly, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Scotch Pig Iron is quoted to-day at 53s. 6d. to 54s. per ton. In Bar Iron very little is doing. Copper is held on former terms.

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, April 11.—A heavy market, at a general reduction of Friday's sale. Stewart's, 19s.; Hetton's 19s.; Braddyl's, 18s. 6d.; Kelloe, 18s.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Gosforth, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d.; Whitworth, 15s.; Wylam 16s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 249; left from last day, 18.—Total, 267

BRITISH WOOL.

LONDON April 11.—This market is assuming more than usual importance. The imports from our Australian colonies up to this time have been comparatively small, and as there is every prospect of a short clip of English, the demand is decidedly firm, and in some instances prices have further advanced. It would appear that manufacturers are now giving the preference to English parcels, especially if fine, to mix with foreign and colonial. This step has become necessary, owing to the great competition in the clothing trade, and the small profits derived from broad-cloths, even though their value has increased from five to seven per cent. within the last three months. We are almost without any stock worthy of notice in the metropolis, and the few parcels in staplers' hands are readily bid for at full quotations. Shipments still continue to be made to the Continent, and we learn that orders at certain limits—too low to admit of their being executed—have since arrived from the United States.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The imports of wool into London last week were very large, amounting to 6,008 bales. Of this quantity 2,659 bales were from Port Phillip, 963 from Bombay, 796 from the Cape of Good Hope, 330 from Galatz, 257 from Mogadore, 223 from Calcutta, 617 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from China, Spain, and Germany. The market is firm.

CURRENT PRICES.

	s. d.	to	s. d.
South Down Hoggets	1 4	to	1 6
Half-bred ditto	1 3 1/2	to	1 5
Ewes, clothing	1 2	to	1 3
Kent fleeces	1 1 1/2	to	1 3
Combing skins	1 1	to	1 4 1/2
Flannel wool	1 0	to	1 4
Blanket wool	0 8	to	1 0
Leicester fleeces	1 2	to	1 3

LEAMS, April 8.—Sales of combing and clothing wools continue steady, and the consumption is very large. Prices are very firm, and continue gradually to improve.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The demand for all kinds of Scotch wool continues good, but the transactions are necessarily limited from smallness of stocks.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	13 0 to 14 0	
White Highland do.	16 0 to 18 0	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	16 0 to 17 6	
Do. do., washed	17 0 to 18 6	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	18 6 to 20 0	
Do. do., washed	20 6 to 23 0	
White Cheviot do. do.	24 0 to 30 0	

FOREIGN WOOL.—There is an active demand for all useful descriptions at very full rates. Public sales are advertised to take place here on the 20th instant of about 1,000 bales East Indian, 1,000 bales Peruvian, and 500 bales Smyrna, Turkey, Oporto, &c. Imports for the week, 8,148 bales; previously this year, 21,663 bales.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The market closed very firmly, with every description of cotton fully as dear as on Friday. The sales were estimated at 6,000 bales, and comprised 5,000 American (1,000 for export and 1,000 on speculation); 140 Peruvian and Maranhão, at 6d. to 6 1/2d.; 20 Bahia, at 6 1/2d.; 300 Egyptian, at 5 1/2d. to 6d.; 300 Surat, at 5 1/2d. to 6d.; and 60 Sea Islands, at 22d. to 2s. 5d.

MANCHESTER, April 12.—The market is quiet, but firm. The spinners of fine yarns have had a good demand, and have obtained a trifling advance in prices. In the lower and medium counts of yarn much has depended on the prices asked, and, where spinners have emulated the Liverpool cotton trade, in seeking an advance of rates, but little business has been effected; where moderate rates have been sought buyers have operated more freely, but generally speaking prices are very firm. In cloth, prices are very firm, and there is nearly an average business—except for domestic, which are still in limited request, as contrasted with the make of these cloths. Both in yarn and cloth there appears to be a fair demand, but it is checked by the upward tendency of prices. Spinners are also a good deal harassed by the demands of the operatives for an advance of wages. At Bolton, the hands in the fine trade made a demand for 10 per cent. rise some weeks ago, which led to a compromise, resulting in an advance of 5 per cent. At Bury, a similar demand was also compromised in some cases. At Preston, Blackburn, Oldham, Ashton, and other towns, demand has been made for a 10 per cent. advance; but the operatives and their employers have not been able to come to an understanding. The spinners of low numbers of yarn have other difficulties in the way: Cotton is 1d. per lb. higher than this time last week, whilst oil, straps, and gearing, which form heavy charges on the mill-owners, are all considerably dearer. Under these circumstances, it will be difficult to meet the demand of the operatives, and there is a strong disposition to resist them. The weavers are probably deterred from seeking an advance by the fact, that part of their number—some thousands of the hands on domestics—are only working four days per week.

COLONIAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady. About 400 hhds. of West India sold, half of which consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, from 32s to 39s. 13,000 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale, and found buyers at last week's currency, refining qualities most in demand; prices ranged from 33s. to 37s. 6d. 3,000 bags Madras were also offered, and about 1,200 sold, at 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. The refined market is steady; grocery lumps, 46s. to 48s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale, neither has there been any business done by private contract to give quotations; native Ceylon quoted 48s., partly nominal.

TEA.—A small public sale of greens went off at full prices. **RICE.**—2,400 bags Madras were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold, at and after the public sale, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., which established a decline of 3d.; 2,700 bags Bengal were also offered, and chiefly bought in, at 10s. to 10s. 6d.

SALTPETRE.—1,800 bags were brought forward in public sale, and about half sold; good qualities at previous rates; low descriptions a shade under; refraction 6 to 7 1/2, 26s. 6d. to 29s.; refraction 15, 25s.

COCHINEAL.—100 bags Honduras sold, at full prices, in public sale.

COTTON.—300 bales sold; the market is very firm. **TALLOW.**—continues quoted at 45s. 3d. buyers.

Advertisements.

BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glacé silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straw, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lintons, 2s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white clip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLKEY and CO. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

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“Upper Clapton, 28th May, 1850.
 “Sir,—I have found your Lozenges (Brodie's Pectoral Tablets) more efficacious than any, either in town or country. They have removed a troublesome cough, under which I laboured for three months, and materially assisted me in my public work. Most cordially I recommend them to all my friends.”

“Yours, &c.,
 “(Rev.) J. DEAN.”

“Mr. S. Poulton, Chemist, Reading.”

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 “Bridge-st., Peel, Isle of Man, Jan. 29, 1852.”

“Gentlemen,—My wife, having been afflicted with a severe cough for seven years last past, during the last Spring was brought so low that her life was despaired of, when a friend recommended her to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. She did so, and the benefit she derived from them was truly amazing. She was, after taking a few boxes, again able to return to her domestic duties.”

“I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of my testimony.”

“I am, yours, &c.,
 “GEO. DAWSON.”

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 “Sir,—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy, and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In fact, I have spent from £40 to £50 on medical advice alone, and all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to return many thanks, &c.”

(Signed) “HENRY BISHTON.”

“To Mr. John Williams, Chemist, Tipton.”

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25	1 16 7	2 3 3	36	2 5 6	2 13 8
26	1 17 7	2 4 4	37	2 13 5	3 3 1
27	1 18 6	2 5 5	38	3 4 1	3 15 10
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